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LD291255 [Editorial report]

Gulf Conflict

Mines, Shipping—"Regional shipping sources" cited by AFP announced the discovery of mines in the southern Gulf some 30 miles off the UAE port of Dubayy. Four British minehunters were dispatched to sweep the area, which deep-draft tankers have to use to leave the Gulf, London *Press Association* noted.

For Iran's part, a military communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian naval personnel discovered and defused a mine in international waters 27 September. The agency also carried a warning by IRGC commander Mohsen Reza'i that "Muslim combatants will eventually target U.S. frigates in the Persian Gulf," thereby displaying Iran's "real power." Iran's naval commander likewise stressed that the U.S. attack on the *Iran-Ajr* will not go unanswered, adding that his forces are "eager to retaliate," IRNA reported.

As for the effects of the latest Iraqi air raids on shipping, INA cited a Lloyds report that four tankers were hit in the attacks over the weekend.

Iranian Arms Procurement—Iran has "no chance" of establishing an arms procurement office in the FRG to compensate for the closure of its London office, according to an FRG spokesman cited by DPA. The spokesman was reacting to British press reports that Iran is planning to establish an arms purchasing center in Frankfurt or Hamburg.

Iran

Tehran radio announced that Mehdi Hashemi was executed 28 September, noting that he was sentenced to death in August for "waging war against Islam and propagating corruption on earth." The indictment against Hashemi included charges that he organized "terror groups," stockpiled weapons, and led youths along a "deviating line," the radio said, adding that his efforts to cause "continued disruptions" through "secret contacts and notes" from his prison cell indicated his "refusal to repent."

Tunisia

Fundamentalists—A "reliable source" cited by AFP disclosed that security forces have arrested Mohamed Traboulsi, an Islamic Tendency Movement activist who was sentenced in absentia to 20 years imprisonment during the recent trial of 90 fundamentalists. On the overall result of the trial, "high government sources" said the State Security Court had shown "not only clemency, but indulgence," the agency noted. However, an anonymous caller told the AFP office in Ankara that Tunisians living in Turkey will "pay the consequences" if the Tunisian authorities carry out the seven death penalties.

Relations With Libya—Tunisia and Libya have overcome a big obstacle to the restoration of bilateral relations and "the door is open" to review and to discuss the future of relations "either on the bilateral level or on a wider level," Social Affairs Minister Hedi Baccouche stated in a press interview cited by TAP. Baccouche explained that his recent talks in Libya had resulted in the signing of an agreement stipulating that Libya will pay dls 10 million to Tunisian workers whose contracts were cancelled in 1985 and that it will return property confiscated from them by the Libyan customs.

In a related development, Tunisian sources cited by Abu Dhabi's *Al-Ittihad* stated that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will visit Tunisia soon to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations and the possibility of Tunisia joining the proposed Algerian-Libyan union, according to WAKH.

Libya on Fiji Crisis

A Libyan diplomat in Rome announced that the Jamahiriyah will provide the Fiji Islands with annual assistance equal to that which Britain has threatened to cut off, JANA reported. The Libyan said the move is aimed at ending British "hegemony" over the area and to allow Fiji to become "free and independent."

Israel

Israeli leaders were surprised by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' decision to visit the Middle East in October because the U.S. Administration did not consult Israel in advance, Jerusalem radio reported. While Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres hailed the visit as "an important step forward" in the search for peace, sources close to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir cautioned that no breakthrough should be expected and that Shamir will not change his opposition to an international conference. Nevertheless, Shamir will present Shultz with a proposal for promoting the peace process that will include "various new ideas," according to *Hadashot*.

Syria-USSR

Visiting Soviet official Yuriy Khomenko held talks with the Syrian ministers for oil and industry over the weekend, Damascus radio reported, noting that the two sides discussed the implementation of cooperation agreements and reviewed ways to augment the volume of bilateral trade. The talks covered ways to increase the volume of Syrian phosphate exports to the USSR, as well as Soviet support for Syrian oil and mineral projects.

Lebanon

Charles Dahdah and Joseph Abu Khalil resigned their positions in the Phalangist Party leadership in an apparent protest against the growing influence of the Lebanese Forces (LF) militia inside the party, AFP reported. Dahdah and Abu Khalil are allies of President Amin al-Jumayyil, AFP noted, while Phalangist leader George Sa'adah has strong links with the LF.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Interviewed on Mideast Conference

LD280905 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0743 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Sep (KUNA)—PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published here today that he expected the Iranians to reject UN Security Council Resolution 598. He put the responsibility for ending the Iran-Iraq war on the emergency Arab summit which will be held in Amman.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan*, 'Arafat stated that he expected Iran to launch a major attack on Iraq north of Basra between 7 and 10 October.

'Arafat asserted that he would not agree to Palestinian representation at the international peace conference on the Middle East within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. 'Arafat explained that this refusal is due to the end of coordination with Jordan and the freeze of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. However, 'Arafat stressed his agreement with participating in a joint Arab delegation at an international peace conference. He insisted that the decision on convening this conference is solely in the hands of the United States and the Soviet Union, despite the importance of the other conflicting parties.

'Arafat described the differences between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his foreign minister, Shim'on Peres, as differences based on formalities intended to gain time and realize partisan private gains for each of them.

Referring to the recent meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Israeli counterpart, Peres, at the United Nations, 'Arafat said that Shevardnadze had talked to Peres about the question of implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 242 concerning Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. He also discussed with Peres the question of realizing the Palestinian people's national rights and of Palestinian representation at an international conference, stipulating that representation should be decided by the PLO, being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Shevardnadze, he said, reiterated to Peres the Soviet attitude toward a formula for an international conference; namely, that the conference be held under UN auspices and should be attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, which should be represented by an independent delegation.

'Arafat predicted that the conference will take place, but did not specify when, pointing out in this regard the meetings being held, such as that between Shevardnadze and Peres, which would facilitate the holding of an international conference.

Answering a question by *Al-Watan* on whether PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had discussed with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during their stay in Addis Ababa the question of opening Palestinian offices in Cairo, 'Arafat said: "I have not discussed this matter at all with Mubarak." He added that the PLO's relations with Egypt were not a matter of offices but were much larger than this, affirming that relations with Egypt have become as good as they were in the past.

As for relations with Jordan, he said that they were good and pointed out that there were some responsible Palestinian officials in Amman presently pursuing the development of these relations. He also spoke of the recent visit to Jordan by his political adviser, Hani al-Hasan, which he said was proof of the positive development of these relations.

Commenting on the security situation with regard to the Palestinian revolution in southern Lebanon, 'Arafat disclosed that the PLO has received confirmed reports that Israel has prepared a hit list for the assassination of 10 Palestinian leaders.

Referring to the recent agreement concluded between the PLO and the Lebanese Unification and Liberation Front for a settlement of the camps crisis, 'Arafat said that so far the Amal Movement has not abided by anything. He pointed out, however, that the PLO during its recent meeting in Baghdad made a decision to seriously cooperate in this matter.

'Arafat also said that he expects a major Israeli offensive in southern Lebanon in the coming days, but pointed out that Israeli calculations, which are based on cutting losses, have delayed this offensive.

'Arafat Sends Message to King Hassan II

JN272059 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a message to Moroccan King Hasan II. The message deals with recent developments in the Palestinian question and contacts relating to the emergency Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 8 November. Former PLO representative in Morocco, Brother Abu Marwan, delivered the message when King Hassan II received him in Rabat today.

'Abbas Meeting With Israel's Weizman Denied

JN261912 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1812 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has strongly denied reports of a meeting between Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee and PLO Executive Committee member, and 'Ezer Weizman, minister without port

folio in the Zionist enemy government. Brother Abu Iyad was answering a question posed by the Tunisian *Al-Sabah* newspaper, published today, with regard to Western media reports that such a meeting was recently held in Romania.

Brother Abu Iyad said: We are not against holding such meetings because there is a PNC resolution allowing meetings with everyone who believes in Palestinian rights and in the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. He pointed out that Weizman has not declared such a stand and, therefore, there is no justification for holding such a meeting with him.

PLO Rome Envoy Confers With USSR's Brutents

JN272102 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] PLO representative to Italy, Brother Nimr Hammad, has met with CPSU Central Committee member Karen Brutents in Rome. They discussed Palestinian-Soviet relations and current developments in the Middle East crisis. They also reviewed international efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian question in a manner meeting the Palestinian people's national aspirations.

Algeria

Economic, Trade Agreement Signed with USSR

LD270313 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] The minutes of an economic and trade agreement between Algeria and the Soviet Union were signed today at the Mithaq residence. The agreement contains guidelines for cooperation between the two countries. This will allow the entry of some Algerian products into Soviet markets for the first time. The minutes were signed by Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of finance, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Abdelghani Briefs President on Lusaka Talks

LD262145 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for the presidency, was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN party and president of the Republic. Abdelghani briefed the president on the results of his mission to Lusaka, where he represented Algeria in the meeting of the African committee in charge of settling the Chad-Libya conflict. [passage omitted]

Chad

Libyan Overflights Continue 26-27 Sep

AU281155 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Paris, Sept 28 (AFP)—Libyan warplanes made around 20 reconnaissance flights at the weekend over the mountainous Tibesti region in northern Chad, the Chadian Embassy here said on Monday.

It said the planes overflew the localities of Wour and Bardai, about 100 kms (60 miles) apart, several times on Saturday [26 September] and Sunday.

The embassy condemned what it called these "fresh violations" of Chadian air space, which flouted the cease-fire declared on September 11.

Bardai, Zouar Overflown

AB281932 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi continues to violate the resolutions of the OAU ad hoc committee. He has received Walid Junblatt, the leader of his mercenaries, in his country and at the same time, he continues to order overflights of Chadian localities. Bardai alone was overflown five times this morning, at 0600, 0630, 0830, 0950, and 1030. Meanwhile, other Libyan aircraft this afternoon overflew [place-name indistinct] at 1540, Zouar at 1500, and Wour at 1515.

Libya's Palestinian Recruiting Condemned

AB281202 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi continues to disregard the resolutions issued following the recent meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya border dispute. Unsatisfied with the delay granted him by the pan-African organization, the fascist of Tripoli is intensifying the recruitment of mercenaries in Arab countries, notably among the martyr Palestinian people. Lately, the devil's henchman, like a vampire, has been preying on wretched mankind, whom he has been recruiting at a high price with the complicity of so-called corrupted Arab leaders."

"Our Arab brothers, who for 40 years have been fighting to recover a piece of territory, are thus being sold as slaves to fight for a cause that is doomed to fail. And yet, the martyr Palestinian people have experienced many hardships in their existence, including the Israeli Air Force's random bombings of Sabra and Shatilah in Lebanon." Some political intentions can be perceived in a few Arab heads of state. For example, if the terrorist Tripoli regime has sought to improve its relations with Tunisia, this is simply because it wishes to recruit Palestinians who fled the Israeli genocide at Sabra and Shatilah and other Israeli-committed massacres in Lebanon. "Thus, in order to fill the current shortage of soldiers in his Army with mercenaries, following the severe defeats inflicted by the FANT since the year's beginning, Al-Qadhdhafi has turned to the Palestinians, who are not at all familiar with war in the desert. Tripoli's friends must be aware that if the former's Army could not hold its ground against the FANT, young and inexperienced mercenaries will not be able to carry out a war that does not concern them."

"Humanitarian organizations must realize that these acts are inhumane and must be condemned. The international community must react to Al-Qadhdhafi's barbaric acts which are basically of a perverse nature. He is a mere international terrorist." Chad respects and will always scrupulously respect the resolutions made by various international bodies. It will never hesitate to use all resources available to defend its freedom and sovereignty. "The martyr Chadian people are determined to confront any aggression. They are always ready to resort to armed struggle for the liberation of their territory."

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Tunisia, Algeria

JN290657 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0606 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (WAKH)—Press reports in Abu Dhabi today state that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will pay an official visit to Tunisia next week, the first to Tunisia since the two states broke diplomatic relations in 1985, to be followed by a visit to Algeria.

Abu Dhabi's *Al-Ittihad* quoted Tunisian Government sources as saying that the issue of restoring diplomatic ties will be discussed with Tunisian officials, especially in view of the recent visit to Libya by Tunisian Social Affairs Minister Hedi Baccouche. During this visit, a

comprehensive agreement was reached with Libya on outstanding administrative and technical issues between the two states, while the issue of the rights of Tunisian workers [who were expelled from Libya] was also settled.

The sources added that the Libyan leader will also discuss with Tunisian officials the possibility of Tunisia's joining the proposed Algerian-Libyan unified state, which will be announced in November, as it has been circulated.

Government To Replace UK Aid to Fiji

LD282012 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1936 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Rome, 28 Sep (JANA)—The brother secretary of the [Libyan] Arab People's Bureau in Rome has stated that the Jamahiriyah will provide the Fiji Islands with annual assistance equal to that which Britain has threatened to cut off, in order to end hegemony over the small peoples and for Fiji to become free and independent.

Abd al-Rahman Shalqam stated this today in a statement to journalists in Rome in connection with developments in the Fiji Islands and Britain's threat to end economic assistance to those islands should they decide to secede from the British crown and proclaim an independent republic.

The brother secretary of the People's Bureau in Rome stressed that Britain, under the Thatcher government, is pursuing a policy motivated by the spirit of old colonialism and is directly linked with the imperialist ambition of gaining hegemony over the small peoples and plundering their resources.

In his statement, he added that the British presence in the Pacific Ocean is unacceptable to reason and logic and does not conform with the reality of the civilized world. This presence is instead a continuation of the legacy of the old barbaric eras in which Britain occupied the throne of a colonial empire that sucked the blood and resources of the peoples.

MENA: Military Aircraft, Crew Disappear

NC290754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA)—An L-39 Libyan aircraft that took part in the recent battles of Aozou has disappeared. Libyan military sources at Al-Sarah said the aircraft had taken off from a southern Libyan air base with a crew of three on board.

Al-Akhbar reported today that the aircraft's disappearance has prompted strong reactions within the Libyan leadership, who fear it may have fled to a neighboring country. Orders, the newspaper adds, have been issued to all southern air bases to intensify their search for the aircraft and to ascertain whether it had crashed and killed all crew members.

According to *Al-Akhbar*, Libyan military sources have confirmed that the use of foreign pilots and the recent adoption of strict security measures against Libyan pilots have triggered a state of discontent among Libyan pilots. These sources also confirmed that this may have been a possible motive for the aircraft crew's members to flee the country, especially in view of the confusion in the south. Reliable sources confirm that the search has not yet yielded any clues.

Mauritania

UNESCO Candidate Withdrawn in Favor of Mbow

AB281738 Dakar PANA in English 1716 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Dakar, 28 Sept. (PANA)—Mauritania has officially withdrawn the candidature of its roving ambassador, Ahmed Baba Miske, for the post of director general of UNESCO, Radio Mauritania monitored by PANA in Dakar said. The Nouakchott radio was quoting a declaration made in Paris by a Mauritanian representative to a group of Africans taking part in the UNESCO Executive Council.

The Mauritanian representative noted that his country was the first to present a candidate. But due to the respect it had for the Organization of African Unity and the friendly links it had with Senegal, Mauritania had decided to withdraw its candidate in favour of the African candidate Mr Amadou Mahtar Mbow for the post, (?of) Senegal.

Sudan

Al-Mahdi To Declare New Government 30 Sep

JN281033 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 28 (SUNA)—Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will declare his new coalized [as received] government before the Constituent Assembly—parliament—next Wednesday, the daily *Al-Siyasah* issued here today reported.

The new cabinet comprises the Al-Ummah Party of Premier al-Mahdi, the Democratic Unionist Party "DUP" southern parties and the Sudanese National Party of Father Philip Ghabbush, the daily said.

The DUP and the Al-Ummah Party have authorized Premier al-Mahdi to nominate the new cabinet, the daily added.

Libyan Armed Forces Chief Begins Visit, Talks

Arrives 27 Sep

LD272034 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1746 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 27 Sep (JANA)—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, arrived in Khartoum this morning on a visit to brotherly Sudan.

Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir was welcomed at Khartoum International Airport by Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the State Council; Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi,

the prime minister and minister of defense; ministers of state for defense, energy and mining, and education; the leader of the majority in the Constitutional Council; commanders of the Sudanese Armed Forces; senior officers; and some senior state officials.

Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir made a statement at Khartoum Airport, in which he praised the triumph of the popular revolution in Sudan, which is regarded as a great triumph for the Arab nation and the Arab people in Sudan. He emphasized the depth of brotherly relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan and the great development witnessed in all fields of political and economic cooperation. He added that his visit was within the framework of continued consultations between the two brotherly countries, and with all Sudanese forces, on the issues of our Arab nation and African Continent.

In his statement, Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir stressed that the Arab people in Libya had become free due to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The masses are making decisions and victories themselves. He said that the great changes on Libyan Arab land over 18 years are the result of the freedom achieved due to the revolution. [passage omitted]

Accompanied by Other Ministers

JN272033 Khartoum SUNA in English 1716 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 27 (SUNA)—Libyan Defence Minister [title as received] Colonel Abu Bakr Yunus Jabir arrived here this morning on a several day official visit to Sudan for talks with Sudanese officials on economic, political and military questions.

Yunus, who was greeted at Khartoum Airport by Supreme Council Member 'Ali Hasan Taj al-din and Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi; told reporters at the airport that in addition to those questions, his talks would cover Arab, African and international issues.

In reply to a question on the Libyan-Chadian conflict, Col Yunus has said it is an inter-Chadian conflict, between Chadian factions.

Yunus is accompanied by economy and agriculture ministers and representatives of the Libyan foreign, petroleum and defence ministries.

Meets With Al-Mahdi

LD281334 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met yesterday afternoon with Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense, at the headquarters of the Sudanese cabinet secretariat in Khartoum.

The meeting was later joined by the delegation accompanying Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir; the secretary of the fraternity bureau in Khartoum; and the ministers of trade, industry, communications, irrigation, state for defense, and health.

Prospects for joint cooperation between the two brotherly countries, and ways to strengthen and promote it, were discussed at the meeting. The current situation in the Arab region and Africa was also discussed.

At the end of the meeting, two committees were established to review the agreements signed between the two brotherly countries and to follow up on their implementation.

Meets With Al-Mirghani

LD281523 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, September 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Brother Muhammad 'Uthman 'Ali al-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party received yesterday evening Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Leaders of the Democratic Unionist Party and ministers of the party were also present.

Members of the Libyan Arab delegation and secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau were present too.

Meets With Military Commanders

EA282215 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] During their session today, the Sudanese and Libyan sides agreed that their experts should meet to study the obstacles to implementing the trade protocol between Sudan and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Three joint technical committees were also formed for economic, trade and transport, and communications matters.

Mubarak al-Shamikh [secretary of the General People's Committee for Communication and Maritime Transport], leader of the Libyan side at the talks, said bilateral agreements concluded earlier had been examined and it was agreed to raise the present level of bilateral cooperation in trade. Al-Shamikh said he was convinced there was a need to increase communications between Sudan and the Jamahiriyah, and the Arab states in general, so as to assess and exploit their resources and to channel Arab potential toward the achievement of total Arab unity.

Meanwhile Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir [commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces], member of the historic Libyan leadership and defense minister [title as heard], visited general headquarters this morning where he met General 'Abd al-'Azim al-Sadiq, the chief of the general staff and acting commander in chief, as well as the deputy chiefs of staff. Areas of mutual interest and ways of developing them were discussed. His excellency also met Major General, retired, Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, minister of state for defense, who confirmed that

similar views had been reached on the issues discussed. He also confirmed that a cooperative and positive spirit had prevailed during the talks.

Ex-Foreign Minister Explains Resignation
PM281255 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Sep 87 p 29

[Interview with former Foreign Minister Muhammad Tawfiq by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] [Al-Minawi] Why did you resign?

[Tawfiq] Because the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], to which I belong, decided to end the coalition. If the party wanted to be serious and truthful, as well as logical, it should have withdrawn its ministers from the government. I cannot be a minister in a government from which my party has withdrawn.

[Al-Minawi] Does this mean that you are against the party's decision to end the coalition?

[Tawfiq] I am against my party's decision because I believe there was no reason for ending the coalition. The differences are personal and the dispute between the DUP and the Al-Ummah Party could have been resolved without involving the government or the coalition. This is proof that the second coalition government was set up, not on an objective basis, but on a personal basis, thus exposing the country to a shock while Sudan witnesses a very crucial security, economic, and social situation. [passage omitted]

[Al-Minawi] Was your resignation due to the termination of the coalition or were there other more deep-seated reasons?

[Tawfiq] There are more deep-seated reasons. When the first coalition government between the Al-Ummah Party and the DUP was formed, it was not formed on an objective basis. The agreement was confined to how to allocate posts in the Council of Ministers and the State Council. The objective foundations on which a coalition government should be based were not discussed. In my opinion, the government should have been formed on the basis of each parties' position on the September laws, which were called the Shari'ah laws. They should have agreed on a unified and specific position. The cancellation of the September laws could have considerably facilitated negotiations with our brothers in the south. Nor was the coalition based on a clear economic vision. Nor was it based on agreement on how to deal with and face the problem of the South. When the second coalition government was formed, the charter was signed. Two months later, differences between the two parties erupted. The government spent 15 months discussing issues that did not concern the country at all. Meanwhile, the people were suffering from a high cost of living and shortages of everything. All these matters made me hand in my resignation, for which I did not seek acceptance; I just decided to resign.

[Al-Minawi] Who is responsible in the coalition government for the things you talked about? Al-Ummah or the DUP?

[Tawfiq] Both parties are responsible for what happened in one way or another. The DUP has still not held its conference. All members of the Political Bureau are concerned. It would not be strange if I said that I still do not know the number of Political Bureau members. The absence of effective and influential organizations inside the party breeds confusion about the sources of decisions. [passage omitted]

[Al-Minawi] What is your position now with regard to the DUP? Do you still consider yourself a member or does your resignation from the government mean that you have resigned from the party as well?

[Tawfiq] I have not resigned from the DUP. However, I believe the party needs a new formula. I believe that [DUP leader] Muhammad 'Uthman 'Ali al-Mirghani should be content with being a sponsor of the party, rather than a leader, since there are competent elements capable of managing, developing, and rejuvenating the party.

[Al-Minawi] Do you really believe the DUP's decision to end the coalition was merely a maneuver?

[Tawfiq] It was a mere maneuver seeking gains. When the government was first dissolved, the only change was that we gained one minister. We had seven ministers instead of six. This means that the policy of appeasement and pacification will destroy the country.

[Al-Minawi] Who was in charge of foreign policy when you resumed responsibilities at the Sudanese Foreign Ministry? Was it you or [Prime Minister] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi?

[Tawfiq] When I resumed the portfolio there was no clear vision at the level of Sudanese foreign policy. The ministry's responsibilities and authorities were distributed among the Council of Ministers, the presidential palace, and some ministers. During Numayri's era the Foreign Ministry was deprived of its responsibilities and authority. With the return of democracy all authority was supposed to be restored to the ministry. This was what I tried to do when I took over the Foreign Ministry; to enable it to play its role, not only in implementing, but also in making policy. We began to deal with contradictory statements made by officials regarding foreign policy. We were in the process of drawing up an agreed national foreign policy. A committee of experts was actually formed in order to clearly define Sudan's foreign policy, which was limited to slogans. What does good-neighborliness mean? And with whom and how? And would good-neighborliness with Chad be similar to good-neighborliness with Egypt? Therefore, we had to define our foreign policy and relations with states. Now I believe we mistakenly thought we had status in the outside world. Regrettably our status is much less than we thought.

[Al-Minawi] What efforts did you make to create Sudanese national foundations that would satisfy officials?

[Tawfiq] I proceeded from my position as foreign minister. Upon my return from the African summit I presented a verbal report to the government saying that we lacked a clear policy that would secure credibility for us. The Council of Ministers asked me to prepare and present a paper on foreign policy. I received support, but was not allowed enough time to dot the i's and cross the t's.

[Al-Minawi] Can it not be said, for instance, that there was a clash or dispute between you and Al-Mahdi with regard to foreign affairs?

[Tawfiq] Absolutely not. In fact Al-Mahdi's visits to Iraq and Kuwait were proposed by the Foreign Ministry. [passage omitted]

[Al-Minawi] To what extent do you agree with the viewpoint of some Egyptian officials that it is Sudan which should bear the greater share of responsibility for the lack of clarity in Sudanese-Egyptian relations, since it has so far been unable to define what it seeks from its relations with Egypt? The Egyptians feel that the ball is in Sudan's court.

[Tawfiq] I would like to stress that relations between Egypt and Sudan are eternal. Now is the first time that there have been democratic governments in Sudan and Egypt at the same time. During Numayri's era there was strong opposition. Official Egypt opposed the anti-Numayri elements. The opposition still believes that had it not been for Egypt's support of Numayri, he could not have continued for 16 years. Sensitivities were generated within this context. Some opposition leaders had hoped to receive support from Egypt.

[Al-Minawi] Do you expect a military coup in Sudan?

[Tawfiq] I do not believe any sensible person, military or civilian, would seek power in Sudan at this time. If civilians have not learned the lesson, I believe the military has. Therefore, there will be no coup. [passage omitted]

42 Students Dismissed From Juba University

JN271912 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Sep (SUNA)—The director of the University of Juba has decided to dismiss 42 students, including members of the union, from various university colleges. Five other students have been temporarily dismissed and another 17 have been given final warnings.

The newspaper which carried the report, *Al-Ayyam*, reported that the decision was made at the direction of the Council of Faculty Deans. According to the newspaper, the decision was made after wide-scale investigations by the university administration, on the pretext that the students concerned were responsible for the recent crisis which undermined academic stability at the university and led to its closure.

The University of Juba was closed this month for the second time this year.

SPLA Radio Broadcasts Interview, Reports Massacre

Garang Interview

EA282110 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Interview with Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, SPLM-SPLA chairman and commander in chief, by unidentified *Sudan Times* correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Correspondent] On behalf of *Sudan Times* I would like to thank you for granting us this interview. We rarely get the opportunity to express, to really express, what the SPLM-SPLA today is. The only information we get in Khartoum [words indistinct] or interpreted by other sources [words indistinct], but most of our average readers [words indistinct] through other channels. So, thank you for that, and I'll start to move the scene. I'd like to inform you on the areas that I'd like to go through, which include the war situation in the Sudan, the SPLM-SPLA's fight for peace and the importance of SPLA within SPLM.

[Garang] The importance of SPLA within SPLM?

[Correspondent] Yes. Then, the new Sudan, as you [words indistinct] to talk about it, and the regional and international dimensions of the SPLM-SPLA. So, these are the main fields and then I shall pose a few questions—you know, topics.

[Garang] You're welcome.

[Correspondent] OK, my first question would be: On your radio yesterday, or before yesterday, you said that Al-Sadiq was going to bomb the Nuba Mountains and your radio talked about shooting down all planes, military or civilian, that go into War Zone One and now also War Zone Two. So, are we heading towards a new phase in the war, or is there an escalation of the war, or what exactly is happening?

[Garang] Well, if there is a new phase, this is dictated by the actions of Al-Sadiq himself. He is the one who is going to bomb the Nuba Mountains. It is not only the Nuba Mountains. He has emphasized on the Nuba Mountains for (?three) reasons. He thinks that we are starting on his [words indistinct]. His whole idea of the SPLM being a southern movement, our going to the Nuba Mountains, to southern Blue Nile, strikes a sensitive chord as fas as Al-Sadiq's policies are concerned. So, he wants to intimidate the population by bombing villages. That is one aspect.

As far as the SPLA is concerned in the (?southern) [words indistinct], we are guerrillas. We don't stay in concentrated formations. The guerrilla classically disperses and converges on objectives, so the planes are not going to get us, but definitely the population. The population is not trained, so we are advising them on the radio to disperse, to avoid concentrations, for their own lives.

The second aspect is that Nile Safari—that's a commercial (?airline)—has been contracted by the Sudanese Army to make spy missions over our positions, particularly in southern Kordofan. A civilian aircraft on a spy mission is a military target. Again, for the sake of avoiding unnecessary accidents which may involve innocent people, we advise that people, until further notice, that is until Al-Sadiq stops bombing civilian targets, until Nile Safari stops making spy missions, until we are convinced that the civilian planes are purely civilian, then this warning will be in effect.

But we have to make a distinction. We are not saying that we are going to shoot civilian planes. We will not shoot civilian planes if we are satisfied that the plane in question is a purely civilian plane with civilian passengers on board. No guerrilla movement would do that and we will not do that, but Al-Sadiq's war situation—he has said that—it is difficult for us to draw the line. You know, the plane is there in the air and there is no way you can know that it is a civilian or if the contents of the planes are civilian or military. For example, when we shot down a military helicopter in Rumbek, it turned out that there was a bishop in it. What would put a bishop in a military helicopter? So, the borderline between what is civilian and what is military has been made too close for comfort by Al-Sadiq. This is the situation.

[Correspondent] OK. But now I think beforehand there were rumors in Khartoum that [corrects himself] it was claimed that Nile Safari was the only commercial airline that could freely go to the South and back and now you mention its name in particular. So, is it true it was following a different policy and it switched, or was it just purely civilian and why it...

[Garang interrupts] Well, whatever it was following before, our intelligence has it that they are flying, or are going to start flying as of the day of the announcement, the spy missions over our positions. So, this is the actual situation now. Whatever their situation was before—military or civilian—for the present purpose there is no relevance in it. As far as we know—and these are from very reliable sources, from the army GHO itself—we know that Nile Safari is going to do this, has already contracted to do this.

[Correspondent] OK. What is the war situation anyway? In Khartoum, the state minister of defense, General Burmah Nasir, and the Army central commander, General Fawzi, have been saying that the army is in full control. What is your (?security) situation?

[Garang] Well, they are in full control of the garrisons—there is no doubt—the garrisons that they are in. There is no doubt about that. So they are in full control of Juba; they are in full control of Malakal town, of Wau town. That is where they are, but I can assure you that they cannot move more than 5 km from these towns. Our camps are within 5 to 10 km of any town in what we call War Zone One. So, we are in full control of the countryside, there is no dispute about it. The Army is in full control of the towns in which they are; there is no dispute about this. But to say that they are in full control of the situation as a whole—of the general situation in War Zone One— is, I do not know how to describe it, categorize it, because it is so callous and (?lies), that to tell the Sudanese people that there is no war. People know otherwise. The man in the street, Muhammad and Malwal in the street, knows that there is war in the south in War Zone One and that it is going to War Zone Two. Now, for the minister of defense and commander in chief, and state minister of defense, to deny reality that the whole world knows, this shows, to say the least, lack of appreciation of the fundamental problems that afflict our country. So what the army says is not true. [end recording]

[Announcer] Listeners: Due to lack of time we are not able to play the whole interview and we hope to play it in any of the days in the week. Thank you for the listening.

Massacre in Wau

EA281542 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Reports from Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area speak of another massive killing of innocent civilians in Wau town by Khartoum forces. Reliable sources have informed Radio SPLA that hundreds of civilians were picked up by the army in a search on 7 September 1987, taken to the army barracks, and killed. Fifty-three others died of suffocation in two small cells at Grinti army garrison headquarters. [passage omitted]

The official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA has described the recent massacre as deplorable and an act of lawlessness by the Sudanese Army. However, the spokesman pointed out that it was not surprising to hear of the civilian massacres in Wau since Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's sole aim of transferring Major General Abu Qurun to Wau was to kill innocent people. The official spokesman further criticized Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his henchman, Maj Gen Abu Qurun, for killing innocent people at the time when the SPLM-SPLA and the Sudanese political parties are deeply involved in the search for peace.

Tunisia

Convicted In Absentia Fundamentalist Arrested

NC281947 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Tunis, Sept 28 (AFP)—A leader of Tunisia's fundamentalist Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI) sentenced in his absence at the end of a trial on Sunday has been arrested here, a reliable source said Monday.

The report came as Tunis appeared quiet in the wake of the trial of 90 fundamentalists accused of plotting to impose an Islamic state with the help of Iran.

The verdicts have been considered moderate by observers here.

High government sources said the State Security Court, in handing only seven of the 90 death penalties requested by the prosecution, had shown "not only clemency, but indulgence," despite having "irrefutable evidence" against the defendants.

The sources said the government was convinced that the verdict would not solve Tunisia's Islamic fundamentalist problem, as would not have "any other verdict." [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources said a special envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived here Monday carrying a message connected with the trial for President Habib Bourguiba.

The contents of the message were not immediately available.

In Ankara, an anonymous caller who spoke Turkish fluently said that if the death penalties were carried out against their "brothers," Tunisians living in Turkey would "pay the consequences."

The caller also told *Agence France-Presse* he spoke in the name of "friends of Moslem martyrs."

The threat was the second since the verdict was announced early Sunday. [passage omitted]

Human Rights Group Praises Fundamentalists' Trial
LD281313 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Tunis, 28 Sep (TAP)—The chairman of the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Tunisia, Dr Dhaoui Hannablia, made a statement on behalf of the association, in which he expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the trial, of elements of the so-called Islamic Tendency Movement, by the State Security Court. He said that at the beginning of this trial the association had expressed its confidence in Tunisian justice, the soundness of its course, and the fairness of its judgments. It also condemned the skepticism cast on this subject. He stressed stipulations in the Tunisian constitution and laws guaranteeing noninterference in the affairs of the judiciary. The association followed closely the progress of the trial, observed the normal conditions under which it took place, and noted the guarantees given to the defendants and the defense in particular. The association is proud of this.

The State Security Court handed down its sentences in the case of the so-called Islamic Tendency Movement on Saturday.

Social Minister on Improved Ties With Libya
LD281535 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1305 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Tunis, 28 Sep (TAP)—Hedi Baccouche, Tunisian minister of social affairs, stressed that the Tunisian Republic and the Libyan Jamahiriyah have overcome "a big obstacle in the way of restoring and developing bilateral relations".

The Tunisian minister further said, in an interview published today in *El-Sabah* and its French equivalent *Le Temps Hebdo*, "that the door is open to view and discuss the future of the relations, either on the bilateral level or on a wider level."

Mr Hedi Baccouche explained that the talks he had with Libyan officials during his visit to Tripoli last week were crowned by the signing of an agreement stipulating an advance payment of $10 million to the Tunisian workers whose contracts were cancelled in 1985. He noted that the goods and money, of the Tunisians, that were seized by the Libyan customs officers will be returned to their owners very shortly. [passage omitted]

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Views Gulf War, Hostages

LD281306 Kuwait KUNA in English 1125 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Paris, Sept 28 (KUNA)—Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Ahmad al-Jabir has emphasised that safeguarding navigation in the Gulf waterways is the super powers' responsibility and warned against the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war.

In an interview with *Le Point* magazine, published here Monday, Shaykh Sabah said, in response to a question concerning the French stance towards developments in the Gulf region, the European countries were not asked to secure freedom of navigation in the Gulf because it is the super powers' duty.

He noted that 60 percent of Western countries' oil supplies come from the Middle East.

Shaykh Sabah said that Kuwait contacted Paris on the possibility of re-registering Kuwaiti vessels but Paris had a different opinion on this regard.

French officials say that it is possible to re-register vessels if the crew of those ships are French, he said adding that Kuwait has no reservations towards that request.

On Soviet-Iranian rapprochement, the Kuwaiti chief diplomat said that Moscow has friendship accords with a number of Arab countries, including Iraq, and expressed believe that the Soviet Union will not abandon its friends.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly asserted that it will respect the U.N. secretary general's decision concerning the Iraq-Iran war, he added.

Shaykh Sabah meanwhile, regretted some moderate Arab countries negative attitude toward the Gulf war developments.

In connection between demands of abductors of French hostages in Lebanon and the release of convicts held in Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah said that France has not requested any thing in that regard and added, in any case, such action will be considered as interference in our affairs. We refuse linking fate of criminal convicts with the fate of hostages held in Lebanon, he indicated.

Deferred Sanctions on Iran Criticized

JN280633 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "A Waste of Time"]

[Text] More often than not, superpower calculations prove incomprehensible to Third World countries, where we belong. This is especially true when these calculations concern fateful issues and run counter to the interests of the region most directly concerned. Experience has taught us not to set much store by the calculations of the giants, who favor their interests to the exclusion of others'; however, we reserve the right to say no to these calculations if we are not to pay their price in continued threats to our nation, stability, and vital interests.

Arabs have pinned high hopes on a growing will by the international community to have the UN Security Council decide to impose sanctions against the recalcitrant side in the Gulf war. At one point there was a conviction that imposing sanctions was the only course of action left to end the war, which is universally denounced as are those responsible for its continuation and expansion. Iranian foot-dragging and equivocation over Resolution No 598 have led everyone to believe that Iran does not want the war to end or the region to live in peace. It is now clear that Iran is using the martial climate to spread instability in the interest of its goals, goals that everyone is now aware of.

Hence the hopes placed in a supplementary international resolution imposing immediate sanctions against the party that refuses to end the war.

However, it amazes us that the two superpowers should agree on deferring a sanctions resolution. Despite the fact that the U.S.-Soviet agreement on a postponement means an implicit Soviet acceptance of deferred sanctions, and the fact that Shultz made this "concession" to the Soviets because he "counts on our ability to work together on this problem", as he put it, a deferment in imposing sanctions can only be construed as a waste of time, which is something that U.S. officials have acknowledged. This waste of time will have to be bought with more casualties, increased threats to international shipping, and further regional instability. We do not mind delaying sanctions if this should eventually produce U.S.-Soviet cooperation in enforcing the universally approved resolution to halt the war.

But evidently Moscow has a blueprint of its own to end the war, one that favors one side and satisfies its terms while discounting the other side's claims in breach of Resolution No 598. If Washington is working within the framework of the resolution and Moscow outside of it, how can the superpowers move in tandem for peace so as to postpone, if only briefly, the imposition of sanctions. We fear this is a waste of time dictated by exigencies of detente—which began a new era with the agreement on the Euromissiles—rather than by the interests of peace in the region. We are not jumping the gun; the decision to pursue the war to the finish is still on in Tehran and at the highest levels.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Session 28 Sep

LD282113 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1635 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 28 Sep (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, chaired a session of the Council of Ministers this afternoon at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah.

Following this meeting, Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir told SPA that the Council, at a directive from his majesty the king, began the session by reviewing the most significant developments in the Arab and international spheres and by reviewing political and security reports submitted through diplomatic channels to the Council of Ministers' chairmanship. The most important of these developments concern efforts to hold the emergency Arab summit on 8 November in the Jordanian capital and to ensure a conducive atmosphere for this summit to produce decisions awaited by the Arab nation to close ranks, strengthen permanent solidarity, and bring views closer together on the fateful Arab issue. [passage omitted]

Yemen Arab Republic

President Makes Revolution Day Statement

JN280930 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Sep 87

["Text" of political statement by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on 25 September to mark the 25th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Free brother citizens at home and abroad, peace be upon you. In these eternal moments in Yemen's glorious history and during celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the immortal 26 September Revolution—the day of honor and dignity and of freedom from the chains of death and enslavement—it pleases me to speak to you and to congratulate you on the great victories that have been achieved by the people of the giant September revolution in the land of civilization, glory, Arabdom, Islam, and peace. I extend to every member of our people my sincerest and warmest congratulations on this great day. [passage omitted]

I take this cherished national occasion to assure our masses that we will work to bring the day of unity [with the PDRY] closer, using peaceful and democratic means, implementing the goals of the 26 September and the 14 October Revolutions, while guided by the National Charter, which states that Yemeni unity is the natural course to Arab and Islamic unity.

Brother citizens: The walls of isolation that have obscured the light of human civilization from our people have been torn down once and for all, thanks to the people's will. The people have lifted off to the horizons of the 20th century, armed with the aims and priciples of their revolution, which opened the door for the homeland to interact positively with events regionally and on the Arab and Islamic levels as well as internationally.

Our foreign policy is now a true application of the revolution's aims and the contents of the National Charter. Our country has been an effective, positive element on the pan-Arab and Islamic fronts and in consolidating the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Our country has been equally effective in entrenching the people's self-determination and in combating apartheid. It has also become an active partner of all peoples and countries aspiring to the realization of world peace, nuclear disarmament, a demilitarized outer space to spare mankind potential annihilation, and the elimination of flashpoints in all parts of the world. Our country's foreign policy thus no longer reacts to events after the fact. We now strive on the pan-Arab and Islamic fronts to act before dangers grow out of control; to close ranks; to promote cooperation; and to pool available resources to confront Zionism, imperialism, and the other forces hostile to our Arab nation and the Islamic peoples.

Our country has taken care to play its role, fully convinced of the inevitable triumph of the Arab and Muslim nations over their adversaries. We have backed the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people on all fronts and in all fora, proceeding from a deeply held conviction that the Palestinian people, given the support of the Arab nation, can wrest their rights from the invading Zionists and return to their homeland to establish their independent state on their own territory, regardless of how much imperialist and Zionist forces conspire against them.

We urge our Arab brothers to convene an Arab summit to deliberate on the current state of affairs so as to construct a united stand whereby the Arab nation can face up to all the dangers and challenges posed to our Arab homeland, creed, sovereignty, and independence. Hopefully, a summit will produce a common Arab perspective on the necessity of all Arab countries committing themselves to a joint Arab defense pact and all other agreements regulating Arab action and unifying stands on Arab and international developments. This is to honor the responsibilities shouldered by leaders of the Arab nation. In our commitment to our Arab and Islamic affiliations, we assert our country's abiding preparedness to stand beside any Arab country whose security and independence are threatened by outside aggression.

We reiterate our country's stand rejecting the Iraq-Iran war, a futile conflict wasting the resources of two neighborly Muslim countries and greatly threatening regional security and stability. This conflict also heightens international tension. It is hoped efforts will be increased to end this war, to maka staunch Muslim blood and resources as well as to safeguard the region's independence and security. While we recognize both sisterly Iraq's response to various international mediation efforts to halt the war and its acceptance of UN Security Council resolutions, we urge Iranian officials to respond to peaceful overtures. This is because their failure to do so will cause them to bear responsibility for the war's continuation and open the door to a foreign presence in the Gulf, thus giving a serious turn to the course of events and its results. This, of course, will not serve the peoples of the region and their interests, but rather Israel and those who covet the region and its resources.

The success of our foreign policy has been confirmed by the notable place our country now enjoys on the Arab, Islamic, and international levels. This policy, which is

also compatible with our domestic policy, has avoided emotionalism and one-upmanship. Our country will continue to maintain this foreign policy and international relations in conformity with the revolution's objectives and the principles of the National Charter. Our country's policy will also continue to be inspired by our people's aspirations. [passage omitted]

On this 25th anniversary, the revolution is laying the groundwork for a new developmental leap by carrying out the Third 5-Year Plan for economic and social development. This plan's projects, objectives, and strategy will signify the victories of the last quarter century of this triumphant revolution in all fields of development and reconstruction. All facilities will be made available to develop the productive sectors, especially the agricultural and industrial sectors. Efforts will also be made to develop human resources in order to meet the requirements of development and to achieve the objective of building a national economy that depends on our own resources.

The Third 5-Year Plan, which is about to be approved and which embodies the principle of democratic planning, undoubtedly responds to the people's wishes and basic needs. It reflects the strength of a productive agricultural and industrial society and the preparation of the citizen who can assume all the responsibilities of development and reconstruction while facing up to the challenges of modern life. The development plan aims at allowing all parts of the homeland to benefit from the revolution and to build a strong basis for establishing the Yemeni unity state. The plan's implementation will translate all recommendations and resolutions of the third general conference of the People's General Congress and the provincial congresses. The plan's projects embody the human aspirations of our Arab Muslim Yemeni people.

While we are talking about development, we must praise all the efforts that have contributed to this development, especially our brother expatriates for investing in national projects. We also appreciate the role played by national, Arab, and foreign capital in the investment field. We assure everyone that we will continue to give attention and all facilities to private investment. We welcome everyone who wants to invest their funds in our country in the fields assigned by our national economic policy under the Third 5-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

Finally, I welcome, on behalf of all of our people, our country's guests, including friends and brothers, who have come to share our people's rejoicing on this great national occasion, thereby embodying the spirit of true cooperation and strong friendship between our people and their friendly and fraternal peoples. We pray to God to grant us all success in working for the welfare and progress of the country, people, and revolution. Peace be upon you.

Libyan Officials Received for Talks

LD281312 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Sanaa, 28 Sep (JANA)—A meeting was held yesterday evening between the Secretariat of the Great Jamahiriyah's General People's Congress and the YAR General People's Congress within the framework of the unitary steps between the two brotherly countries to grow closer to overall Arab unity. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the affairs of the people's congresses at the Great Jamahiriyah's General People's Congress and Dr 'Abdallah al-Asbahi, secretary of the General People's Congress Permanent Committee. He, at the meeting's start, praised the distinguished presence and the effective participation of the Great Jamahiriyah in the celebrations of the 26 September Revolution's 25th anniversary. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Tariq 'Aziz UN Activities

Meets FRG's Genscher

JN251047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0927 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher here last night. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war, the efforts seeking to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598 which calls for ending the war, and issues of mutual interest.

Talks With Various Officials

JN262006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1737 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, continued his meetings with a number of foreign ministers and officials participating in the 42d session of the UN General Assembly. 'Aziz met here today with EEC Commissioner Claude Cheysson, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan. During these meetings, Iraq-Iran war developments and UN Security Council Resolution No 598, in addition to bilateral relations, were reviewed.

'Aziz yesterday met with UK Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. They also discussed the same issues. It is worth noting that 'Aziz is chairing Iraq's delegation to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaks to UN General Assembly

JN260727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Sep 87

["Text" of speech delivered by Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz at the 42d session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 25 September; read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, at the beginning of my speech it pleases me to congratulate you on the high confidence put on you by the representatives of the member states with your election as president of the General Assembly. I wish you success in your mission. On this occasion, I would like to laud the efforts exerted by your predecessor, Mr Chaudhury, the president of the previous session of the General Assembly, which was full of important events.

The Iraq-Iran conflict is more than 7 years old. During this time, the conflict was discussed many times by the General Assembly and the Security Council. We explained our view on the issue on all these occasions. My speech will deal with this subject only. As you know, the imposed war on Iraq heads the issues which currently concern my country. This is in addition to the fact that this issue is at the top of the issues preoccupying this organization and the international community.

Mr President, undoubtedly you remember full well that 1986 was an important year in the course of the aggressive, expansionist war which was imposed by the Iranian regime on Iraq. In February 1986 the Iranian regime invaded and occupied the Iraqi port of Al-Faw. After discussing the serious sitaution in the region as a result of that aggression, the Security Council unanimously issued Resolution No 582 on 24 February. The Security Council members formulated the resolution independently of the two parties to the conflict. The members entrenched in that resolution the course of a comprehensive settlement according to the provisions of the UN Charter and international law. In light of the Iranian regime's rejection of the resolution, the Security Council again discussed the conflict and once again issued unanimously Resolution No 588 on 8 October 1986. The resolution affirms the need for adhering to the previous resolution. Once again, the Iranian regime rejected the resolution. This prompted the Security Council to issue a statement on 22 December. In that statement the Security Council reiterated the course of the comprehensive settlement mentioned in Resolution No 582. The Iranian regime rejected that call also.

Throughout that time the Iranian regime was preparing for a new, large-scale invasion operation against Iraq. The leaders of the Iranian regime called that operation the last, decisive offensive. At the same time, the leaders of the Iranian regime were preparing for a meeting of their agents in Tehran to decide the future of Iraq from all aspects, as they claimed. That meeting began on 24 December 1986 and continued until 29 December with direct, effective contribution from Iranian officials on the highest levels.

On the night of 24-25 December and while that meeting was in session, the Iranian regime carried out a new invasion against the Basra area with the aim of occupying it. When the attempt was foiled, the Iranian regime carried out another invasion on the night of 8-9 January 1987, also in the Basra area. On the night of 13-14 January, the Iranian regime began another operation in the central sector of the front.

The objectives of the Iranian regime in these operations are very clear. It failed for 6 years to occupy all of Iraq in large offensives which it launched annually. After this failure, in December 1986 and in January 1987 the Iranian regime's target was the Basra area. The objective was to establish an Iranian agent state in Basra and then to proceed from there to fulfill its dream to occupy all of Iraq, to threaten the Arabian Gulf states, and to expand in the region at their expense. The Iraqi people and Armed Forces have foiled all these evil objectives thanks to their capability based on a deep belief in our rights and in the just self-defense against aggression and evil.

Amid these serious developments, Mr President, on 13 January 1987 the UN secretary general took the initiative and called for a Security Council meeting at the level of foreign ministers to discuss the situation between Iraq and Iran. The UN secretary general's initiative reflected

the great concern over the serious effects of the continuation of the aggressive, expansionist war launched by Iran against Iraq. Intensive international efforts were exerted on the basis of this initiative. These efforts were crowned by a unanimous, binding Security Council Resolution on 20 July 1987—Resolution No 598. That resolution expresses the international community's desire to achieve a just peace, as well as a comprehensive, permanent settlement of the conflict.

Iraq expressed its stand on the resolution clearly 2 days after it was issued. Iraq welcomed the resolution out of its firm and principled stand related to peace and out of its belief in resolving the conflict through peaceful means. Iraq affirmed its readiness to implement the resolution as an indivisible whole, as well as its concern to implement all its articles.

Iraq did not welcome the resolution because it is an Iraqi decision or because it benefits Iraq. In fact, all considerations repeated by Iran and those who worked in its interest in the Security Council corridors were taken into account. Iraq welcomed Resolution 598 because it considered it balanced, because it contains the elements of a comprehensive settlement, and because since the beginning, Iraq's stand was to accept a peaceful solution to the conflict through the United Nations, and on the basis of the UN Charter and international law. Since 20 July the Iranian regime has been maneuvering and procrastinating with regard to the resolution. This regime has expressed its stand on the resolution with unmatched methods in the history of dealing with Security Council resolutions. The only meaning of this Iranian stand is in fact the rejection of the resolution and insistence on continuing aggression and war.

After his excellency the UN secretary general's visit to Tehran, the Iranian regime showed its stand on the resolution by procrastinating. That is, they concentrated on the issue of who had started the war, considering it the first point. The president of the Iranian Republic concentrated on this issue in his address to you. Therefore, I will concentrate in my speech on this important issue and on its details so that the facts will appear shining before you, for they are not the way the advocates of war, death, and destruction want to depict them. This is despite the fact that we have explained this issue on previous occasions and in many documents which were distributed to this organization, the Nonaligned Movement, the ICO, and the Security Council members.

Mr President, in 1979 when the new regime assumed power in Iran, Iraq wanted to establish neighborly relations with Iran. Iraq's stands were an extension of its foreign policy and an adherence to Iraq's higher interests on national and international levels. Iraq's top priority was to continue the comprehensive development plan which began after the July 1968 revolution. Iraq wanted to develop its people's living standards and to achieve comprehensive development in economic, social, and cultural spheres. Iraq also wanted to build the political and social institutions which would enable the people to exercise their democratic rights.

Iraq's foreign policy objectives were to achieve stability in the region, noninterference in the domestic affairs of neighbor countries, and the settlement of differences among them through peaceful means. These principles were announced by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February 1980. Iraq's official and actual policy on the domestic and foreign level has prepared it for hosting the seventh nonaligned summit and the second OPEC conference on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Iraq's basic interests and its prestigious international status have been closely linked to the preservation of security and stability and to the establishment of good relations with its neighbors and other countries. Iraq has no interest in fomenting trouble with these neighbors or with any other country.

From the premise of this foreign policy, Iraq postively welcomed the new regime in Iran. Iraq was among the first countries to recognize this regime. President Saddam Husayn had reaffirmed Iraq's eagerness to establish relations of good-neighborliness based on noninterference in domestic affairs and on cooperation, peace, and stability in the region. President Saddam Husayn said this in his second meeting with the Iranian foreign minister at the Havana conference in 1979. Iraq had also reiterated this policy during the meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers in the United Nations.

From the beginning the Iranian regime has adopted a hostile stand toward Iraq. The leaders of this regime voiced this hostility even before they assumed power. During his stay in France in 1978, Khomeyni said the change of regime in Iraq was one of his priority objectives.

The Iranian regime's ideology is based on the theory of the imam's right over all the Muslims in the world as mentioned in Khomeyni's *Velayati-e Faqih* book. This book is to Iranian policy what Hitler's *Mein Kampf* was to Nazi theory. The Iranian regime affirms the principle of exporting the revolution outside Iran as a binding duty for the constitutional authorities and state in Iran. That is why the export of the revolution has been the main preoccupation of the Iranian Government and the main motivator for its foreign relations and activities. This principle also has been the main reason for the regional tribulations in terms of aggression, disturbances, or lack of security since this regime assumed power in Iran.

The Iranian regime insists on carrying out this anomalous policy. Within the context of this policy Iran has made no secret of the fact that the primary objective of its program to export revolution is to topple the sociopolitical regime in Iraq, occupy it, and annex it as an Iranian province. Although the occupation and control of Iraq continues to be the primary objective of the Iranian designs of expansion, it is not the only objective. Since assuming power the Iranian regime has exercised all forms of terrorism, sabotage, and information campaigns against all the countries in the region and many other countries. This regime has also carried out flagrant

armed aggression against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region. Iranian forces occupied parts of Lebanon and hoisted the Iranian flag there.

Relations between Iraq and Iran, Mr President, should have been regulated by the bilateral 1975 agreement. The agreement had a special nature and was concluded to sort out border problems, as well as matters of security and stability along these borders. The 1975 agreement also sought to preclude interference in internal affairs. Article No 4 of the agreement stipulated that any violation of any part of the agreement would constitute a breach of it as a whole. The Iranian regime has since the beginning attacked this agreement, approaching it skeptically. Officials of the Iranian regime, at various levels, have said that the agreement was not binding on them. These statements are chronicled in the documents we have presented to this and other international organizations.

Furthermore, the Iranian Government returned to Iran the rebel, agent Barzani group. This group poses a threat to Iraq's unity and helped Iran carry out sabotage operations against Iraq. It is the group which Iran had backed in various forms prior to the 1975 agreement and from which it withheld support, as provided for by that agreement. These stands and this behavior marked a deliberate and clear violation of the 1975 agreement. Other clauses calling for giving back Iraqi territory held by Iran since the shah's regime were also breached. Also the agreement as a whole was attacked, thus reintroducing an unstable and insecure state of affairs along the common border. These circumstances marked the practical beginning of the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Mr President, these practices and hostile stands which threatened Iraq's sovereignty, security, and internal stability continued through 1979 and for the first 9 months of 1980. Iraq made a point of dealing with these matters through diplomatic channels and dialogue. Iraq made scores of diplomatic approaches to the Iranian authoriteis, arguing that such behavior constituted a violation of the 1975 agreement. Iraq officially asked the Iranian Government on 27 June 1979 to state its position on that agreement. Despite the serious implications of that issue for relations between the two neighborly countries, the Iranian Government did not bother to respond to this important Iraqi inquiry. Other no less serious actions accompanied these violations, all targeted at the sovereignty and security of Iraq, as well as forcing Iranian dominance over it.

During 1979 and 1980, officials of the Iranian regime made countless inflammatory statements and speeches, practically every day. First they called for chaos and terrorism in Iraq and using the population with Iranian citizenship to perpetrate these acts. Third, they advocated a public boycott of and opposition to the national authority to paralyze government apparatuses. Fourth, the Iranians called for insurrection and defections by personnel of the Armed Forces and the murder of Iraqi political leaders. I specifically recall statements by Iran's former foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in Damascus on 27 April 1980 in which he announced an alleged conspiracy to kill the president of the Iraqi Republic.

More serious than anything were public statements made by Iranian officials about using the Armed Forces to attain their goals against Iraq. I specifically refer to an 11 April 1980 speech by Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in which he said that if the Iranian Army should move west no force on earth would check its march to Bagdhad. No less serious than that was a statement by Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh on 9 April 1980 that his government had decided to topple the Iraqi Government and another statement he made 24 hours previously that Baghdad and Aden are Persian. Iranian officials at that time thought that by threatening the security and sovereignty of Iraq they would bolster their positions in the new regime and get to the higher echelons of the hierarchy, on the grounds that those who were more extremist in this regard approximated the Khomeyni approach of exporting the revolution and were closer to his heart.

Continuing these political and informational campaigns coupled with an effort to sabotage and destabilize [Iraq], the Iranian regime began to use armed force to attain its aggressive goals. From February to September 1980 Iranian aircraft violated Iraqi airspace 149 times. The Iranian Armed Forces opened fire across the border, attacked Iraqi border posts with artillery, obstructed navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab, Iraq's lifeline, and bombarded Iraqi civilian targets 244 times, opened fire on civilian planes 3 times, and shelled economic installations 7 times. In all these deliberate acts Iraq has warned and cautioned and used diplomatic channels hoping the Iranian regime would submit to wisdom and reason and to international rules.

From 5 March 1979 to 20 October 1980 the Iraqi Government sent the Iranian authorities 292 official notes on these violations, warning of the dangers inherent in these acts and their dire consequences on bilateral ties, but to no avail. The Iranian leaders continued their threats to Iraq and vied among themselves over the best means to export their backward revolution to Iraq. On 4 September 1980 the Iranian regime's aggressive scheme against Iraq escalated to a serious level: The Iranian Armed Forces shelled with 175-mm heavy artillery Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and Naft Khanah. Iranian artillery shelled these cities from inside Iraqi territory, which Iran had refused to return to Iraq, as provided for in the 1975 agreement. By massing military forces on that territory, the Iranian Government deliberately threatened Iraq's sovereignty and security twice, first through a deliberate military occupation of Iraqi territory and second through a deliberate shelling of Iraqi cities with heavy artillery from inside Iraqi territory.

In an official memorandum dated 7 September 1980, Iraq drew Iran's attention to this violation of its international obligations. Iraq also asked Iran to terminate its military encroachments on Iraqi territory. In spite of

this, Iranian artillery shelling continued without interruption. This forced Iraq to once again draw the attention of Iran in another memorandum dated 8 September that it would be compelled to exercise its right of self-defense in accordance with the UN Charter and international law to end Iranian occupation if Iran does not end its military encroachments against Iraq and against its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

However, the Iranian authorities did not heed this. They continued their military aggression against Iraq. This forced us for the third time to deliver to Iran a detailed official memorandum on 11 September 1980 in which we counseled the Iranian leaders to seek the advice of their organs which are responsible for borders and conventions so they may ascertain the soundness of the Iraqi stand. This stand is based on the commitments which are binding to the two countries under the 1975 agreement. The Iraqi memorandum also urged the Iranian Government to realize that the attacks against cities, such as its attacks against Khanaqin and Mandali, are not simple matters. The memorandum also stated that such attacks are a serious matter which Iran must avoid if it does not want relations between the two countries to seriously deteriorate. Iraq drew the Iranian Government's attention on all occasions to its international commitments, including the 1975 agreement.

Mr President, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that Iraq on 11 September 1980 had stressed to Iran for the last time the need to abide by the provisions of the 1975 agreement. What was Iran's reply? Iran did not reply to our diplomatic memorandums in kind. It replied with threats and by continuing to use military force against Iraqi cities, borders, economic installations, and vital facilities.

The Iraqi Government was patient for a long time and had made countless attempts to resolve the situation. The Iranian Government had refrained from replying to this historical memorandum. In view of these facts, the Iraqi Government realized that the Iranian Government intentionally violated the provisions of the comprehensive settlement contained in the 1975 agreement. That is why Iraq had no other choice but to consider the 1975 agreement and all other agreements following it as being abrogated on its side after Iran had abrogated them in words and deeds. Iraq based this stand on the provisions of Clause 4 of this agreement and Article 4 of the International Borders and Good-Neighborliness Convention based on the aforementioned agreement.

By accusing Iraq of abrogating the agreement, Iran wants us all to ignore its violations of the agreement, whether it is those dealing with Iraq's sovereignty, regional safety, and domestic and external security or on interference in its domestic affairs. While so doing it wants to maintain its privileges under this agreement in the Shatt al-'Arab, with respect to the demarcation of borders in the waterway on the basis of the Thalweg Line and without officially recognizing the 1975 agreement.

Mr President, Iraqi diplomatic and legal attempts to draw Iran's attention to the gravity of the acts of aggression and threats it commits and to warn it against their dire consequences on the relations between the two countries have been countered by Iran with further threats and an escalation of the use of military force. From 19 September 1980 the Iranian Government has intensified its shelling of and air raids against population centers and economic and vital installations in Iraq, as well as against Iraqi and foreign commercial vessels entering or leaving the Shatt al-'Arab. The Iranian authorities also announced the closure of the Hormuz Strait to Iraqi shipping. It proclaimed a general mobilization and massed its forces on the borders. It then launched a large-scale military operation overtly using its regular forces. As of 18 September 1980 the Iranian Armed Forces had issued four military communiques on their military activities.

In its Communique No 3 issued on 19 September 1980, Iran said it used its Air Force in its military operations. In Communique No 4 issued on 19 September 1980, the Iranian authorities boasted about setting the Naftkhanah oilfields—an important Iraqi oil-producing area—on fire.

Mr President, beginning on 7 September 1980 Iraq conducted military operations to expel the Iranian forces which occupied its territory and which were shelling Iraq's border towns from occupied Iraqi territory. Iraq carried out military operations on 22 September 1980 to confront Iranian activities and troop concentrations on its border. Their aim was to penetrate deeply into Iraqi territory to achieve their expansionist and aggressive aims against Iraq. Iraq's military operations were and are purely defensive. In September 1980 Iraq had only two alternatives: either to succumb to the Iranian aggression that aims to occupy Iraq and turn it into an Iranian province or to exercise legitimate self-defense.

Mr President, all these Iranian stands, actions, and behavior that took place prior to 22 September 1980 constitute a flagrant violation of the principles and rules of international law that govern amicable relations among states in the form enshrined in the Relations of Amity Declaration adopted by a consensus of views in Resolution 2,526 during the 25th session on 24 October 1970. The most important of such principles are the principles of good-neighborliness, the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, the principle of equal sovereignty among states, and the principle of carrying out international obligations with good intentions. The product of the Iranian Government's actions and behavior represented by initiating the use of Armed Force against Iraq as of 4 September 1980—and even prior to that date—is a manifestation of the concept of direct and indirect armed aggression in the manner expounded by the Definition of Aggression approved by the UN General Assembly in a consensus of views in Resolution 2,214 during the 29th session on 14 December 1974.

The measures taken by the Iraqi Government after 4 September 1980 to confront the Iranian aggression are compatible with the legitimate right of defense in view of the existence of the two conditions of need and responsibility—two conditions approved by international law to carry out such measures legitimately.

Mr President, Iran—whose president spoke in your presence a few days ago—wants you and the Security Council to forget all these acts of aggression and all such behavior that is contrary to international law and to the nature of relations among states in modern times and to believe its claims that Iraq committed aggression against it. Iran claims that Iraq did not resort to political means to resolve the conflict and that it launched a war against Iran to topple the Iranian regime. Let us ask, were not all Iraq's diplomatic attempts and efforts to hold a dialogue from February 1979 and until September 1980 political and diplomatic attempts? Who rejected political and diplomatic means to resolve problems?

Was it not Iraq that welcomed the establishment of a republic in Iran and invited its prime minister to visit Iraq, sent congratulations to its leaders, and sent 293 notifications in diplomatic memorandums warning of Iran's threats to its sovereignty and security? Or was it Iran that leveled abuse against Iraq, threatened its security and stability, and insisted on changing its political social system? Was it not Iran that viewed Khomeyni as a trustee over Iraq, used armed force to violate its border, and threatened to invade its capital and wipe it off the map? Which of the two parties rejected the dialogue and the mediation of friends to resolve the problems between the two countries?

In April 1980 Iranian President Bani-Sadr used to boast that three times President Saddam Husayn had called for resolving the problems with Iran and that he had refused to talk to him. Every fair person should ask himself: Was it Iraq alone that failed to resolve its problems with Iran through diplomatic means at the time? Or was not the entire world bewildered on how to act toward that aberrant and aggressor regime, a regime that did not respect international law and prevailing norms in relations with states and was unable to solve its problems with others?

Let us return to 1979 and 1980 and let us review the daily events at the time one by one. Let us ask the area countries and the countries that had problems with Iran which of them was able to establish a constructive dialogue with the Iranian regime on the basis of international law, international norms of behavior, and the mutual respect of sovereignty and interests? Which of them? Kuwait? Saudi Arabia? Bahrain? The Soviet Union? The United States? France? Britain? Which state, big or small, far from Iran or neighboring it? Which of you gentlemen was able at the time—or even now—to solve his problems with Iran through dialogue and on the basis of international law and the norms of behavior that exist in the contemporary world?

There are 1,000 proofs that the entire world suffered and continues to suffer from Iran's deliberate violation of international law and agreements and contracts concluded between Iran and world countries, from Iran's terrorist plans, Iran's impudence, and Iran's rejection of constructive dialogue. The references in the memoirs of former UN Secretary General Waldheim to his visit to Tehran is proof of what we are saying and illustrates the Iranians' method of dialogue—even with the representative of a world organization.

Mr President, there have been many armed conflicts in the world, for various reasons. There are still many armed conflicts in the world. What should a member state of the United Nations do when an armed conflict erupts between it and another state? In our world there is an international authority responsible for security and stability in the world. That authority is the Security Council. On 28 September 1980, after meeting and studying the situation that existed between Iraq and Iran, the Security Council issued Resolution No 479 calling for a cessation of hostilities and initiation of negotiations. Iraq, the responsible member of the United Nations that believes in its Charter and in the laws and rules that regulate relations among states, immediately accepted the resolution. Iran, however, refused to solve its problems with Iraq by political means and negotiations. Iran, which believes in resorting to the use of means contrary to international law and custom in threatening Iraq's sovereignty and security, refused to accept Security Council Resolution No 479 of 1980. It has insisted on continuing the war to this very day.

Just as it refused to submit to the will of the international community that called for ending the war in September 1980, Iran also rejected the resolution of the conflict through other international organizations and bodies, such as the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement. Iran stipulated on them—as it did with the United Nations—conditions contrary to international law and to the concepts of the age, conditions that achieve for Iran all its expansionist aims that stem from the theory of exporting revolution, the cause of all the problems in the region. We have in our hands a voluminous file containing resolutions issued by the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ICO. All of these resolutions call for ending the dispute between Iraq and Iran through peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter, international law, the Nonaligned Movement's principles, and Islamic principles. Iran has rejected all these resolutions. Iraq has welcomed them. Can a country that is truly the victim of aggression reject all this international effort over the past 7 years and all these opportunities and international calls while continuing to insist on war, death, and destruction? Is not this the stand of the aggressor with expansionist designs? Which of the two warring parties views the war as a gift from God and as a suitable opportunity to liquidate opponents, entrench the revolution, and replace the old generation with a new one?

From September 1980 to this day, Khomeyni and all Iranian officials have praised war. They have also emphasized its virtues and its effect on the regime's survival and ability to crush its foes. Moreover, they have lauded its effect in strengthening Iran's influence in the area and on an international level. Can war be imposed on a regime that praises war in such a manner? Or is it the party that sought out this war and imposed it on Iraq and the countries in the region? Iran insists on exporting its backward revolution and odious crimes. It insists on imposing its hegemony on Iraq and on controlling the countries in the region. Iran also insists on resorting to terrorist means in all the countries of the world. Who other than Iran bears the responsibility for the war and the responsibility for the killing and destruction that has lasted more than 7 years?

The Iranian officials' statements of 7 years ago and those they are now repeating hysterically alone suffice to pinpoint the party that started the aggression and the war and the party that cannot live without war, not to mention its responsibility for continuing the war despite the many good offices that have been exerted or are being exerted to end the war.

Iran wants to reverse the sequence of events. It seeks to concentrate on a 3-week period of the conflict between two neighboring countries, after which the UN Security Council intervened. It wants the world to forget all the operations of aggression and sabotage and all the violations of international law it committed against Iraq and against all the countries in the region before and during this period. Iran wants the world to forget the 7 years of death and destruction caused by its insistence on the war, its rejection of international law, its rejection of UN tutelage over the conflict, and its insistence on pursuing its methods and concepts for settling this conflict through force, terrorism, and blackmail.

Mr President, I have outlined what took place in 1979 and 1980 before the conflict erupted between Iraq and Iran. I have also referred to the acts of aggression by Iran against my country and its threats to Iraq's sovereignty and security. You and all the UN members know what is now taking place in the region and what Iran is doing and saying against other countries. Most probably you have heard about the missiles Iran fired against a small, peaceful country like Kuwait. You are also aware of the continuous threat to Kuwaiti vessels. You are aware of the impudent threats Iran is leveling against Saudi Arabia and the aggression it is waging against Saudi vessels and airspace. You also know Iran is calling for the overthrow of the regime in Saudi Arabia.

You know of the Iranian attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of all the countries in the region without exception. You also know that there are in Tehran substitute governments for many legitimate regimes in our region. You know about Iran's terrorist role in Arab countries in North Africa, which have been forced to close Iranian Embassies to avoid the operations of sabotage and sedition these embassies finance. You also know the facts about the terrorist operations the Tehran agents carry out even in non-Islamic countries such as those of Europe. You know about the hostage scheme the Iranian regime uses to carry out political blackmail and to obtain the weapons that enable it to pursue war and aggression against my country and other countries in the region.

These aggressive acts, carried out by Iran against the regional states 9 years after that eccentric regime was established, are considered an armed aggression against countries according to the definition of aggression approved by the General Assembly and which I earlier mentioned. Iraq suffered from the Iranian aggression more than other regional state because Iraq and Iran share a 1,180 km border, because our cities are several hundred kilometers from the border, and because our country's capital is no more than 120 km from the border. This is the Iranian regime, whose representative came to this platform to shed crocodile tears before you, claiming to you that an aggression was launched against them.

Nobody asked the Iranian regime's representatives about their definition of aggression. The Iranian regime's understanding of aggression is different from the one agreed upon by world countries. In the Iranian regime's view, aggression is to defend myself against its attempt to invade my country; in the Tehran rulers' view, aggression is not to allow them to interfere in your internal affairs; in the Iranian rulers' view, aggression is not to allow them to violate the rules of international law and rules of dealing among countries when they want to do so; and in the Tehran rulers' view, aggression means not to allow them to impose their hegemony over regional states. This is the meaning of aggression to the Tehran rulers.

The eccentric, criminal Iranian regime swims in bloodbaths inside its country and sends children to sweep mine fields. This regime killed hundreds of thousands of people because of its insistence on war for more than 7 years and scorns international law and rules of conduct among states. It killed and tortured prisoners. The Iranian regime has failed to establish good relations with any other state in the world, except opportunist and trade relations with a limited number of states. It threatens world security and peace. It mines the international waters in the Arabian Gulf and threatens free navigation. This regime commits crimes in the region and in many parts of the world. Because of all these actions, the Iranian regime has no right to impose conditions on the United Nations.

Appeasing the Iranian regime or bargaining with it over the principles of international law and over the rules of resolving disputes among states would not serve peace, justice, and the supremacy of law throughout the world. Those who would do so are either mistaken in their judgment or want to make cheap gains at the expense of respect for the UN Charter and international law and at the expense of respect for the United Nations which is the target of Iranian aggression, terrorism, and extortion.

Therefore, Mr President, I would clearly say that Iraq has struggled with courage and capability against the Iranian aggression. Iraq has protected its sovereignty, security, and the lives of its people against the onslaughts of the brutal invasions launched by Iran one year after another. Iran has stood as an impregnable wall to protect the region and world from Iran's evil. If this wall collapses, God forbid, wise people only will see the great dangers which would threaten the region and world.

Iraq will never allow further concessions to that criminal monster, whose appetite for aggression, expansion, and extortion is limitless. The Iranian regime has rejected Security Council resolutions one after the other, beginning with Resolution No 479 of September 1980 and continuing through Resolution No 588 of October 1986. Each time the Iranian regime assailed the Security Council, blackmailed it, and said: I don't like the resolution. If you want me to accept a resolution adopted by the Security Council, you must include this or that. When we went to the Security Council once again to tackle the situation and the adoption of another resolution was discussed, there were parties in the lobbies of the Security Council who came and said: Well, let's include something of what Iran is demanding, for perhaps this other resolution will be acceptable to it. What Iran had wanted was then included in the resolution, but Iran rejected it just as it had rejected earlier resolutions and said that what it was given was not adequate. The attempt is repeated for a third, fourth, and fifth time while Iran rejects the resolutions, continues the war, and continues its extortion and game of deception.

We have seen all these acts whenever the conflict has been discussed throughout the past 7 years. On all those occasions we heard voices reiterating Iranian claims and demands. On all such occasions the Security Council made concessions so that peace could be achieved. However, peace was not achieved and the war continued. After every resolution adopted by the Security Council, the Iranian regime launched a new campaign to invade Iraq, supporting its political blackmail by attempting to impose a military fait accompli on the ground. If, God forbid, the Iranian regime had succeeded in one of those offensives that we resisted and repulsed, Iran would have been able to dominate the entire Gulf region and reach further, thus wrecking the balance in the area and facing the world with a serious situation.

Now, Mr President, there is a binding resolution adopted by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter; namely, Resolution No 598. It is the strongest resolution adopted on the conflict. It is also one of the strongest resolutions adopted by the Security Council in its history. The resolution was adopted by a unanimuous vote of the Security Council's 15 members. The resolution is clear and unambigous. It needs no explanation. The [first] step in its implementation is a total cease-fire and complete withdrawal to the internationally recognized border. The second step is supervision of the first step. The third step is the release and exchange of prisoners. Thus the steps come in their proper sequence. That is what Security Council Resolution No 598, not the Iraqi delegation, says. Iran's representatives are attacking the Security Council now, just as they attacked it 7 years ago, and are imposing conditions. They are rejecting this balanced resolution and want the Security Council to interpret it according to their desires. They want the Security Council to read the resolution in Persian.

What we are demanding is that the Security Council respect its resolution and firmly reject the attempts at extortion and deception. Our demand is not an Iraqi demand. It is a demand compatible with the very same resolution and its real meaning. We regret that some who voted for the resolution are responding to the Iranian attempts at extortion and deception and are echoing the Persian reading of the resolution, despite the fact that they participated in its drafting and voted for it. We hope that such attempts will cease and that there will be adherence to the same resolution unanimously adopted by the Security Council members.

We also urge the Council to act in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 598 without hesitation and without submitting to any kind of maneuver or blackmail and invoke the means contained in the Charter for the establishment of a comprehensive and lasting peace.

On this occasion, we reiterate our acceptance of Resolution No 598 and are ready to cooperate with the UN secretary general and the UN Security Council in the meticulous and fair implementation of this resolution. We shall firmly reject any attempt to review it or to review its clauses.

In conclusion, I would like to state that if you are seeking further proof of the Iranian regime's scorn of international legitimacy and its failure to abide by its commitments under the Charter, then the speech delivered by the head of the Iranian regime from this rostrum last Tuesday is the best proof. This speech was replete with insults to and abuse of the UN Security Council and its permanent members and those elected over the past 7 years, whose number exceeds 40, representing all continents.

In his speech from the UN rostrum, the head of the Iranian regime did not say that his country abides by the UN Charter and provisions of international law. He lectured you on his and his regime's concept of international relations. He did not commit himself to respect the acknowledged norms of our era, norms which have been established over a period of more than 40 years since the founding of the United Nations. This speech, which is full of falsehoods and lies and which confirms the daily practices of the Iranian regime over the past 7 years, dissipates the clouds that still conceal the reality of this aggressive and expansionist regime. It puts an end to the groundless talk by some circles on the possibility of some change in Iran's stand toward UN resolutions and the will of the international community.

In his speech in this hall, where there are many representatives of the peoples of the world, the head of the Iranian regime has actually declared war on the international community and on the system of international relations as we know it. The head of the Iranian regime had also exposed all the cards that the Iranian regime and those who court it had been trying to conceal. The international community, and the UN Security Council in particular, must now say the word to reaffirm its credibility and enhance respect for the UN Charter in the eyes of the world. The Security Council must do this because the people depend on this Charter to confront aggression with firmness and to establish a just peace. Thank you.

Meets With Perez de Cuellar

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[Text] The United Nations, 29 Sep (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here last night with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss with him the latest developments regarding efforts by the United Nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Following the meeting, 'Aziz said that UN Security Council members which do not want to take urgent measures to implement the resolution are not serving the cause of peace and this means the region will be vulnerable to further threats and dangers from the Iranian regime—more than what has been seen so far.

'Aziz added that according to Chapter VII of the UN Charter, sooner or later the sanctions against Iran must be imposed, as Iran is the side which has failed to respond favorably to the UN Security Council resolution.

'Izzat Ibrahim Returns From Sanaa 27 Sep

JN271944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA)—Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and his accompanying delegation returned here this evening following a visit to the YAR. During the visit, he attended the celebrations of the silver jubilee of the 26 September Revolution. [Passage omitted]

Oil Minister Meets With YAR Oil Official

JN271417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA)—Iraqi Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim met here today with Ahmad 'Alawi, under secretary of the YAR Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources and his accompanying delegation. They are currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations regarding technical cooperation. They also reviewed the works of the joint oil committee and the aid extended to the YAR in the form of expertise to enable the YAR to exploit and develop its oil resources.

SFRY Delegation Arrives in Baghdad 27 Sep

JN271950 Baghdad INA in English 1442 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA)—Mr Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, today arrived here leading an official delegation on a several days visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA on arrival, Mr Ljubicic said his talks with Iraqi officials will touch on cementing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, stressing his country's willingness to promote these relations in the service of the two friendly peoples' interests.

The Yugoslav official stressed his country and all world peace-loving forces back Iraq in its efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war whose continuation jeopardizes world peace and security.

Mr. Ljubicic is accompanied by Mr Janez Zemljaric, deputy prime minister, and Budimir Loncar, deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Trade, Transportation Ministers Return Home

JN262016 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1739 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA)—Iraq's Trade Minister Dr Muhammad Mahdi Salih returned to Baghdad this evening after a visit to Britain lasting several days. During the visit, the minister signed the minutes of the sixth session of the Iraqi-British Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Transportation and Communications Minister Muhammad Hamzah and the accompanying delegation also returned to Baghdad today after leading the Iraqi side to the fourth session of the Iraqi-Irish Joint Committee, which was recently concluded in Dublin. During the session, the two sides discussed spheres of cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical fields. Muhammad Hamzah also met with the Irish prime minister and the ministers of industry and commerce, transport, and food [as received].

Two New Ministers Take Oath Before President

JN261450 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA)—Hikmat 'Umar Mukhaylif has taken the constitutional oath before President Saddam Husayn on assuming his duties as minister of finance. 'Abd al-Tawwab 'Abdallah al-Mullahuwaysh also took the constitutional oath on assuming his duties as minister of heavy industries. The oath ceremony was attended by Ahmad Husayn, head of the Presidential Office.

INA Cites Paper on Peres-Khamene'i Meeting

JN261250 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Sep (INA)—Highly placed U.S. State Department sources told the Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* publication that the president of the Iranian regime 'Ali

Khamene'i, who participated in the UN General Assembly meetings last week, held a 3-hour secret meeting with Zionist enemy Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. The paper noted in today's issue that U.S. security men guarding Peres had informed the Personal Protection Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a diplomatic motorcade carrying an unknown figure had arrived at Peres' residence amid tight security. These sources said the FBI held an urgent contact with the State Department to inform it of the matter. The State Department immediately contacted the Zionist entity's ambassador accompanying Peres to investigate the matter.

These sources said that all the telephone lines at Peres' residence were busy. Moreover, Peres' escorts prevented the U.S. security men sharing in the task of protecting Peres from going up to Peres' residence. Upon contacting the head of the Iranian president's mission at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on 212-355-3000 and the headquarters of the Iranian diplomatic mission in New York on 212-687-2020, those who answered on these numbers refused to specify Khamene'i's destination after he delivered his speech. These sources added that the action of the security group escorting Khamene'i exposed this meeting. The sources said that after Khamene'i had delivered his speech before the General Assembly on Tuesday, the day on which the secret meeting took place, the motorcade cars accompanying Khamene'i left before he finished his speech. After he finished his speech he boarded another car whose windows were covered with curtains to hide the passengers. This motorcade left for Peres' residence where the meeting took place.

Answering a question by the newspaper on how the meeting between Peres and Khamene'i was arranged, the sources—a senior figure with the rank of assistant under secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs—said that in his recent visit to Tehran David Kimche, the former director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, had arranged such a meeting. The source said that following the exposure of the visit, which was not denied by Israel, Iran asked that secret measures be taken to prevent the leaking of reports on any Iranian-Zionist meeting.

The U.S. official stated that following Peres' meeting with Khamene'i it transpired that the meeting was held at the request of the Zionist enemy's prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir. Peres contacted Shamir from New York and briefed him on the results of his talks with the head of the Iranian regime—talks that dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in the Middle East, particularly the Gulf. The U.S. official added that the secret meeting betweeen Peres and Khamene'i lasted 3 hours. That is the first Iranian-Zionist meeting held on such a level since 1985.

The sources said that it was also agreed during the meeting to send a senior Iranian delegation to occupied Palestine next month to hold further talks with Zionist officials. During the meeting, Peres pledged to dispatch another Zionist arms consignment to Tehran in return for the continued emigration of Iranian Jews to occupied Palestine.

INA Cites Lloyds on Attacked Oil Tankers

JN281612 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] London, 28 Sep (INA)—Britain's Lloyds insurance firm has affirmed that Iraqi fighter aircraft hit four oil tankers in their raids against Iranian oil facilities in the Arab Gulf over the past 2 days. In a cable to INA's London office at 1200 today, Lloyds said that the Iranian tanker *Sirvan* and the 110,037-ton Cypriot [as received] tanker *Marlin* were hit by missiles from Iraqi aircraft near Iran's Khark Island yesterday.

In its cable, Lloyds added that Iraqi fighter aircraft had attacked the Liberian tanker *Achilles* and the Cypriot tanker *Coral Cape* last Saturday. The *Achilles* is a 123,660-ton vessel. Lloyds said that the *Coral Cape* was hit twice by Iraqi missiles, first on Friday night and then on Saturday morning.

Lloyds said that as a result of the Iraqi attack against the 41,049-ton Iranian tanker *Sirvan*, 1 crewman was killed, 17 were wounded, and 6 are missing. The Iranian tanker *Sirvan* was hit by an Iraqi missile on 20 September [as received].

Communique No 2,849

JN281646 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,849 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their holy jihad in defense of Iraq and its people, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. In implementation of our people's determination to cut off the oil supplies of the aggressors and prevent them from using this oil for the purpose of aggression, our heroic Air Force dealt an accurate and effective blow to a very large martime target off the Iranian coast at 1839 [1439 GMT] yesterday. After carrying out their duties, all our aircraft safely returned to base in God's care.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships carried out 38 combat sorties over the operational sectors today, inflicting further losses in life and equipment on the aggressors. After carrying out their duties, our helicopter gunships safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. Our daring units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy units opposite their positions, achieving the following: 17 enemy soldiers killed or wounded, 1

shovel [preceding word in English] and 2 vehicles set on fire and destroyed, 2 infantry positions destroyed, and 1 ammunition dump blown up.

4. One machinegun position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One machinegun and two infantry positions were destroyed and three ammunition dumps were blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded an enemy group, killing four and wounding others.

7. One vehicle was set on fire and destroyed and six ammunition dumps were blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. The rancorous enemy shelled heroic Basra's residential quarters with long-range artillery last night and today, wounding seven civilians, including one woman, and damaging civilian property. The evil enemy also shelled Qal'at Dizah, the Bimalik housing complex in Qal'at Dizah, and Sirwan village with long-range artillery.

As a result of the enemy shelling, one civilian was martyred and another was wounded in Qal'at Dizah, while one woman was wounded and several houses were damaged in Sirwan village. Peace be upon our martyr and we wish our wounded swift recovery, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 September 1987

Iranian Opposition Claims Military Successes

JN281256 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA)—Units from the Iranian National Liberation Army [INLA] have destroyed two brigades affiliated with the Khomeyni Guards in the Mehran area, west of Iran. Mojahed Radio, the mouthpiece of the Iranian opposition front Mojahedin-e Khalq, today said INLA fighters had recently launched a series of attacks on centers of the 88th Brigade of the Khomeyni Guards in Mehran and completely destroyed them. The radio added that other groups had carried out similar operations against the 23d Division of the Khomeyni Guards and destroyed most of that division, inflicting heavy losses in personnel and equipment.

Secretary Shultz Initiates Plans for Visit

Peres Praises Decision

TA290527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has praised the decision by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to visit the Middle East. Peres said the secretary of state's visit is an important step forward for the search for peace in the area.

U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that Shultz will visit the Middle East in 3 weeks' time. The trip would last 3 or 4 days and is expected to include stops in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. The visit will be the first for Shultz to the region since May 1985 and the first since the scandal over the sale of U.S. arms to Iran. Our reporter says that the secretary of state will leave the Middle East for Moscow for meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. U.S. sources say the issue of an international peace conference will be at the center of discussions during the secretary of state's visit.

The Voice of Israel's Washington reporter says Secretary Shultz' decision to visit the Middle East comes as a complete surprise to Israel's policymakers, since the U.S. Administration did not consult Israel in advance. Sources close to Prime Minister Shamir told our reporter that no breakthrough should be expected during the secretary of state's visit and the prime minister will not change his opposition to an international peace conference.

Shamir To Offer Alternatives

TA290724 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 29 Sep 87 p 2

[Report by Yosi Werther, New York correspondent Ilan Kfir, and *Reuter*]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will present the U.S. secretary of state with a new political option for the promotion of the peace process as an alternative to Peres' international conference idea. George Shultz will come to Israel in about 2 weeks and, according to political sources in Jerusalem, Shamir will present to him an option, based on moves toward establishing autonomy, "which may be attractive to King Husayn." *Hadashot* has learned that Shamir's proposal includes various new ideas which have not yet been made public.

Sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that the goal of Shultz' visit is not necessarily to exert pressure toward the acceptance of the idea of an international conference. "When Charlie Hill visited here about 1 month ago, he made it clear that the secretary of state does not have a categorical position on the issue and that it is important for him to hear the alternatives proposed by the Likud," the sources noted.

In contrast, sources in New York believe that the purpose of the visit is to persuade the prime minister to agree to a conference. *Hadashot* has learned that the U.S. secretary of state will offer Sharmir far-reaching guarantees in exchange for his agreement, including an explicit commitment that if the conference tries to impose its position on the sides, the United States will walk out, and a U.S. commitment on political coordination with Israel during the course of the deliberations. [passage omitted]

Shamir Comments on Visit

TA290952 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said a short while ago that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is not coming to Israel in order to argue. Shamir, who talked with the IDF Radio correspondent in north Menahem Horowitz, said he is open to hearing any view, but the views he has consolidated are not transitory. According to Shamir's assessment, the Shultz visit is the fruit of his own initiative and has not stemmed from an appeal by Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres.

Arab Indicted for Bomb Plot Against Government

TA290550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] A 29-year-old Arab from the Nur al-Shams refugee camp near Tulkarm has been indicted by a military court in Nabulus for plotting to blow up the Jerusalem government complex, where Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and other ministers have their offices. The prosecution alleges that Sulayman Mustafa Zahiri carried out orders from the Islamic Jihad wing of the PLO to set off the car bomb, culminating some 2 years of planning. More from reporter Steve Rodan:

The indictment says Sulayman Mustafa Zahiri was first approached by the Islamic Jihad wing of the PLO in 1985 during a trip to Jordan. Zahiri, an electrical engineer, turned down an invitiation to join the Fatah-sponsored group but said he would be glad to volunteer his services. Serveral weeks later, Zahiri was told to open an electronic appliance store in Nabulus. Its main purpose was to construct detonators for explosives. He was then sent to Pakistan for training in detonation and in December of 1985 Zahiri received 3,000 dinars, or $15,000 for expenses for the next stage of the operation. That next stage was obtaining explosives to produce a giant bomb. The Islamic Jihad wanted Zahiri to place the bomb in a car and blow it up in a key spot in Israel. The group wanted the bombing carried out between March and June of 1987. Zahiri got another 1,500 dinars, found a Bethlehem woman to serve as the suicide driver, and then began looking for a place to carry out the terror attack.

The indictment says Zahiri considered several locations, including the central bus station in Tel Aviv. Finally, he decided on the government center in Jerusalem, where

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and other ministers have their offices. In July, Zahiri received another 400 dinars to rent an apartment near the target and brought two wooden crates paced with explosives and rocket-propelled grenades. No details were provided on how or when the group was captured, but several weeks ago authorities announced the capture of the Bethlehem woman, and last night the indictment against the mastermind of the plot, Sulayman Zahiri, was released.

There is at least one more member of the gang, Dr Muhammad 'Uthman, who served as an adviser to the plot. Security sources say the trial will begin soon in the military court in Nabulus.

HA'ARETZ Links Irangate to Saudi Arms Sale

TA281201 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
28 Sep 87 p 9

[Commentary by 'Aqiva Eldar: "From the Iranian to the Saudi Deal"]

[Text] The U.S. arms deal with Saudi Arabia teaches us that the Israeli arms to Iran affair is not yet dead. It is true that the last vestiges of the Pollard affair are attracting much greater media and public interest, but there should be no mistake: The U.S. Administration knows how to distinguish between a clumsy and partisan espionage operation which did not, in the end, damage U.S. political and security interests, and a long, drawn-out operation which had the approval of the Israeli prime minister and defense minister and was orchestrated by a senior government adviser—an affair which seriously hurt both the President and important branches of his administration at home and abroad.

In private meetings with Israelis, U.S. officials repeatedly recall Ahitophel's advice [Biblical reference to deceiving advice] about moderate elements in Iran who, fattened by weapons and spare parts, would rise in stature and help their allies in the West when Khomeyni's day is over. If anyone was to forget these theories, preferring to cling to Shim'on Peres' version that his motivation was purely humanitarian ("It is impossible to turn down friends who helped in the rescue of Ethiopian Jews in their request for aid to rescue U.S. hostages"), along came the former director general of the Foreign Ministry and explained to anyone who wanted to listen that the motives were of a long-term strategy: "strengthening the link with the moderates."

This deal continues to haunt Israel in the corridors of the U.S. State Department and Pentagon. It has damaged the basic U.S. confidence in Israeli intelligence evaluations and is obviously having an effect on its willingness to cooperate with Israel. Some U.S. officials still voice the suspicion that Israel deliberately got the United States into its mess of arms sales agents and promoters. They believe that 'Amiram Nir later took advantage of his friend Oliver North's naivete and eccentricities and got the administration even more deeply involved in the mire.

Once again it has turned out that there are no free lunches in politics. One day you will be handed the bill, even for mistakes. When they approved the arms deals, Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir probably did not take the cost of a glitch or possible failure into account. They should have been aware of the implications for the U.S. Administration and for its relations with its conservative allies in the Middle East—first and foremost Jordan and Saudi Arabia—were the affair to blow up in their faces.

Whether those countries have been making cynical use of the U.S.'s embarrassment since the exposure of the affair or whether their anger with the administration is authentic, it can be said that through its own actions, Israel supplied the Arabs with important ammunition in the tough campaign for arms purchases from the United States. That is, whoever lent a hand to the blow at U.S. credibility among the conservative Arab countries should show more understanding for the U.S. need to mend the damaged credibility. How can credibility damaged as a result of supplying arms to a a friend's enemy be reapired, if not by supplying arms to that friend?

For a long time the U.S. Administration has been vainly trying to persuade Congress to approve large arms deals with Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Along with the pressures on congressmen from the U.S. arms industry lobby, the administration leaders have given them a series of strategic reasons: the need to strengthen the bloc opposed to Iran; the U.S. fight for freedom of shipping in the Gulf; and the competition with the Soviets, who are offering competitive weapons to U.S. allies under unprecedented terms of finance, which could deepen the penetration of Soviet influence into an area that is sensitive and vital to U.S. interests. Now that the United States has appealed to Israel and AIPAC [American-Israeli Political Action Committee] with a request to lower the tone of the fight against a renewed request to Congress to approve the Saudi deal, a new claim has been added to the administration's long list—something along the lines of: You should be the first to show understanding of and empathy with the U.S. need to regain its credibility among such moderate countries as Saudi Arabia.

The "prime ministers' forum" (Peres, Rabin, and Shamir] and the AIPAC directors made a decision to reject the U.S. appeal to compromise on the supply of certain components of the deal, including Stinger and Maverick missiles, F-15 planes, and certain types of land weapons. They are adhering to the traditional policy of opposing any arms deal with an Arab country in a state of war with Israel. AIPAC will not give up such an important opportunity to justify its existence and the contributions it collects to fund fights of this type. It is true that the Saudis have not condemned the Peres-Husayn initiative, but neither have they said a single word in its praise. Therefore Israel has no genuine reason to add a wink to its spokesmen's absolute no when referring to the arms deal. Senior Jerusalem officials believe, however, that in anticipation of the arms deal with Saudi Arabia, the United States will help Israel remember the moral debt it

owes them for its share in the Iran arms affair. At a time when ministers, one after the other, are courting Washington portals in the hope of getting a decent compensation parcel in return for the Lavi cancellation, it will be hard for them to ignore this not-so-old debt. The agreement with the USSR over the limitation of intermediate-range missiles gave the administration back the self-confidence and prestige it lost in the Irangate affair, and it is certainly possible that it will not hesitate to stand up to the opponents of the Saudi deal in Congress, in Israel, and among the Jewish leadership. Peres, who went to the United States to gather more active U.S. support for the international conference that is so important to him, will discover that the administration expects a fitting recompense in the form of weaker opposition than is customary in an arms deal with Saudi Arabia.

It is hard to convince anyone who supported and egged the United States on into a deal with an enemy as extremist—however small—as the fundamentalist regime in Iran that a profitable deal with a moderate friend in the same area would be an insufferable blow to its security. Despite everything, the Israeli opposition could foil the deal in Congress, which is eyeing the Jewish vote in anticipation of the impending electoral campaign. This would be one of those superfluous victories over friends that leaves a bad taste in the mouths of both victors and vanquished. The arms deal with Saudi Arabia has been kept in the deep freeze since the last time it was foiled. There is no doubt that the claim of loss of credibility resulting from the Iranian deal has helped the administration defrost the Saudi deal. Had Israel not gotten itself into the first deal, it may very well not have been forced to cope with the second one.

Soviet Jews Reportedly To Be Flown Via Romania

TA271102 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 27 Sep 87 p 2

[Report by Yosef Alpern in Geneva and news agencies]

[Text] *Lufta* [name as published], the Romanian exile publication in Paris, claims that preparations are under way to fly Jews from Romania. The brochure emphasizes that the report is based on a broadcast by Moscow Radio in Romanian. According to *Lufta,* the broadcast says that two new air routes are being prepared for Tarom and Aeroflot to fly on routes linking Moscow and Constantsa, and Kiev and Constantsa, three times a week each.

"Since the two airlines already have scheduled weekly flights between Bucharest and Moscow, and in view of the fact that last year Aeroflot flew only 30,000 people on that line, why double the capacity, and why select Kiev and Constantsa?" asks the paper. It concludes that the two lines will serve for the transfer of Soviet Jews via Romania.

Constantsa is a major Romanian seaport along the Black Sea, whose coast is scattered with many resort towns. The author of the article adds that it may well be that the tourist scene in these resort towns' hotels will feature Soviet Jews en route to Israel via Constantsa.

Romania will not be the only communist country to make preparations for the transfer of Jews. A Yugoslav tourism delegation arrived in Israel yesterday to discuss direct flights between the two countries despite the absence of diplomatic relations.

Nusaybah To Pursue Contacts for PLO Talks

TA270908 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Sep 87 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University professor Sair Nusaybah says he will continue to pursue contacts with Israelis to promote dialogue between Israel and the PLO, despite the assault on him last week at the campus.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post,* Nusayabah said he would seek more solid commitments from the Israeli side in future discussions, to avoid the flurry of denials that followed the revelations of his meetings with Herut Central Committee member Moshe 'Amirav. Nusaybah had been joined in the meetings by Arab Studies Society head Faysal al-Husayni, and by Salah al-Zuhayka, an editor of the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper.

Nusaybah, his head bandaged and his arm in a sling, said the talks between Likud members and PLO backers should serve as a signal to the Labour Party. "My main message to the Labour party is: Recognize the fact that there has been contact between the Likud and the PLO. It has been legitimized, and this makes it possible for you to hold contacts with the PLO and include it in your framework of an international conference."

He said similar talks in future should be seen as "a matter of objective reality. As long as there is a conflict, there will be a need for contacts between the two sides aimed at arriving at an equitable settlement.

"It is my duty to continue to extend my hand for peace. It's something we can't afford not to do...Palestinians don't have a choice."

Nusaybah continued to come under fire from radicals at Bi'r Zayt University, even as he was recuperating from the beating he received Monday. The university workers' union published a statement Wednesday attacking Nusaybah for his meetings with Likud members and indicating he had brought the beating upon himself by overstepping the Palestinian consensus. The union is said to be controlled by supporters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Nusaybah was expelled from the union after he met Foreign Minister Peres earlier this year.

Nusaybah said the otherwise broad condemnation of the beating in the Palestinian community showed that the violence was the work of a handful of people whose methods were widely rejected, even by his critics. He noted that no group had dared to take responsibility for the attack. He said criticism of his contacts was apparently provoked by the misconception that he and his colleagues had been discussing Likud autonomy proposals, which have been strongly rejected by the PLO.

Bi'r Zayt University President Jabi Baramaki said that an administration committee was investigating the attack on Nusaybah and questioning people in an effort to find those involved. He said there were indications that some of the attackers may not have been students.

Nusaybah said his assailants had cornered him in an elevator, and one of them beat him with a club while others wielded a knife and razor blades to keep people away. He said that after he had fought his way free, the attackers pursued him down a stairwell, grabbing at him while he kicked back.

He said he planned to resume teaching at Bi'r Zayt, though he also hinted that he had given some thought to leaving his job.

Former Hebron Mayor's Trip to UK Banned

TA281003 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
28 Sep 87 p A2

[Report by Refa'el Mann and Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] The defense establishment has banned former Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah's departure to the United Kingdom to attend the Labor Party conference.

After the initial decision to ban his departure for the United Kingdom, representatives of the Labor Party appealed to the Israeli Embassy and asked that the request be reopened for discussion. The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry passed the renewed request on to the Defense Ministry. But even after further study it was decided not to permit Al-Natshah's departure.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah have received permission to leave for an international rally to be held in San Diego at the end of this week. Fayiz Abu Rahmah's request to leave for the same rally has not yet been answered. But the defense establishment is leaning toward approving the trip.

Fadlallah Interviewed on Gulf War, Soviet Role

JN281110 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 24 Sep 87 p 13

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual leader of Hizballah in Lebanon; date and place not given]

[Text] [*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] It is said that Syrian entry into the southern suburb has not been ruled out, but it has been delayed for some time. What do you say?

[Fadlallah] The expression "it is said" already indicates that this is a rumor, and I am not willing to comment on that positively or negatively. I will simply say that there are no political factors on the horizon permitting such action.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Let us be more frank. It is also said that the conflict between Amal and Hizballah may be an alternative to Syrian entry into the southern suburb.

[Fadlallah] I do not believe in the existence of this conflict which the media and intelligence organs of certain states are clamoring about.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Can it be said that there is some sort of a red line preventing the outbreak of such a conflict?

[Fadlallah] I cannot confirm that.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] But can you deny the existence of a big difference in viewpoints between Amal and Hizballah, especially when this difference has become more pronounced recently in the wake of the rallies marking the disappearance of Imam al-Sadr?

[Fadlallah] The problem with many people in Lebanon is that they do not know the kind of freedom experienced by our arena, where conflicting stands are presented within the established balance of power. So red lines are not crossed and differences do not result in fighting.

The problem with others is that they think that any differences in opinion must lead to armed conflict. This is because they do not know political freedom. They are used to one political decision dominating the entire arena. The "Shi'ite arena," if I may say so, is accustomed to the existence of different schools of intellectual and political thought. But it is also accustomed to unity when facing common danger.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] You call for Islamic unity, yet you permit different stands in the Islamic arena?

[Fadlallah] The slogan of Islamic unity does not mean avoiding real problems but facing them rationally. This slogan means that the problems of Islam and Muslims must be tackled superficially. Islamic unity is a great historic objective which is opposed by many international and regional forces. Therefore, Islamic unity must not be taken so simply. It must also not be complicated. There are problems in the Islamic arena in more than one place. These problems must be tackled scientifically and rationally, not emotionally.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Following the disappearance of Imam al-Sadr, was the Libyan stand the direct reason for the recent sharp dispute between Hizballah and Amal?

[Fadlallah] The general political situation calls on us to overcome many of our personal sorrows. To be more specific, Iran is currently facing an international siege from all sides. Therefore, it has every right to establish relations with other states in order to lessen the impact of this siege, even if it has major or small differences with those states.

Why should Hizballah alone be responsible for asking Iran to approach Libya on the subject of Imam Al-Sadr? Why should other Shi'ite parties not in the Lebanese arena ask other states to approach Libya on the same subject?

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] There are two major reasons for the sharp dispute between Hizballah and Amal. The first is the recently announced alliance between Hizballah and Walid Junblatt, an alliance considered against Amal.

[Fadlallah] Any alliance or rapprochement between two sides must proceed from a broader strategic perspective. It cannot and must not be viewed from a narrow regional angle.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] The other reason is Minister Nabih Birri's initiative to end the camps war, which was considered against Hizballah.

[Fadlallah] We hope that the unification of the Lebanese and Palestinian forces will not be directed against Islam in Lebanon. At the same time we want to see an end to the camps war. We were among the first to oppose this war.

We are committed to the Palestinian question, because it is an indivisible part of the Islamic cause. The Palestinian question is the opposite of the Israeli question, which we are confronting.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Do you think that Nabih Birri will actually succeed in ending the camps war?

[Fadlallah] It is natural for any issue in Lebanon to be subjected to Arab and international considerations. Therefore, it is difficult for us not to be skeptical on this matter.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] You mean that you are pessimistic and you think that this will be no more than a truce?

[Fadlallah] I hope it will be more than a truce. But the nature of the political situation in the region does not allow much optimism.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] What is your stand on the recent Palestinian-Israeli meetings in Geneva?

[Fadlallah] I believe that they are like all other Arab-Israeli meetings which are held overtly or covertly as dictated by interests.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] We now come to the subject of hostages. Iranian officials often make statements condemning kidnapping. Why is kidnapping still continuing here?

[Fadlallah] We believe that Islam rejects the kidnapping of innocent people. The holy Koran verse says: Nor does any bearer of a burden bear the burden of another. However, some Muslims do not understand that when world arrogance puts you in a corner, you cannot but try to put it in a corner too.

There may be persons in the Islamic arena whose actions do not abide precisely by Islamic rules.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Let us now move to the Gulf war. What is your opinion about the rumors which speak about an imminent Iranian-Soviet political deal?

[Fadlallah] I can confirm that Iran does not enter into such deals. However, Iran is aware of its strategic status which gives it a forward political position. Therefore, it is acting on the basis of this reality in order to confront the pressure and challenges, but also within certain limits which do not prejudice its strategic slogans. Even in these circumstances, which show economic and political rapprochement between Iran and the USSR, Iran has not abandoned and will never abandon its assessment of and position on the Soviet Union.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Do you expect a military confrontation between Iran and the United States?

[Fadlallah] I rule out such a confrontation. The current U.S. military buildup in the Gulf is just a show of force to repair U.S. credibility before allies in the region.

On the other hand, this U.S. and European show of force can be seen as a message to the Soviets who have always aspired to reach these warm waters. The message says that there are Western red lines in the face of the Soviet political advance toward the region.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] Let us now go back to the Lebanese situation. What do you have to say concerning the coming presidential elections?

[Fadlallah] I have nothing to offer on this subject except that I firmly believe that the Lebanese sitaution will continue as it is. There will be no constitutional or any other vacuums in the political arena. The situation will remain as it is, because it was agreed upon internationally. No rebellion against this sitaution by any side will be allowed.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] But this situation is taking the form of permanent cantons which cannot be changed.

[Fadlallah] These cantons are like houses of cards which children play with. They will fall when the time comes.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] How long will the Lebanese have to wait for a solution?

[Fadlallah] I do not think that there can be any realistic and reasonable solution to the Lebanese crisis before the resolution of the Palestinian question. Therefore, all the optimistic talk we hear from time to time is just for local consumption and to cool off the Lebanese crisis so that the Lebanese can coexist with it for as long as possible.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] But can the Lebaense wait any longer in this choking economic crisis?

[Fadlallah] The economic crisis has become part of the political pressure. I previously said in a Friday sermon that we should get accustomed to solving our own problems.

[*Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i*] You are asking the people to solve their own problems. But what have the leaders done to help the people?

[Fadlallah] We are doing our best. We are encouraging the rich to help the poor. We have a social welfare bureau that takes care of more than 1,000 poor families. We know that our help does not cover 1 percent of the problem, but this is all we can do.

2 Phalangists Resign From Party in Protest

NC282230 Paris AFP in English 2206 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Beirut, Sept 28 (AFP)—Two close allies of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil resigned their senior posts Monday in the Phalange Party, the principal political movement of Lebanon's Christian community.

The move was an apparent protest against the growing influence of the Lebanese Forces (LF) Christian militia inside the Phalange.

Charles Dahdah, the party's general secretary, and Joseph Abu Khalil, a Phalange Politburo member, stepped down to express their "opposition to the way the party is being led, on the organizational as well as the political level," Mr Abu Khalil told *Agence France-Presse.*

The resignations came three days after the head of the Phalange, George Sa'adah published the latest internal party nominations and four days after armed clashes between supporters of Mr al-Jumayyil and LF militiamen.

Mr Sa'adah, who has strong LF links, was elected to head the Phalange in June 1986 without the approval of Mr al-Jummayil, whose father Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil founded the movement.

Mr Sa'adah has repeatedly expressed his intention to transform the Phalange from a "family" party into an "institutional" one.

Informed sources said Mr al-Jumayyil's allies accuse Mr Sa'adah of taking advantage of the absence of the president—in New York for the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly—to increase LF control on the Phalange.

On Thursday, partisans of Mr al-Jumayyil and LF militiamen exchanged automatic weapons fire in the Beirut Christian suburb of Al-Dikwanah, said the militia, which reported no casualties.

Since then, LF militiamen have been spotted bearing arms in the Al-Matn, northeast of Beirut, the only section of Christian-controlled Lebanon where the authority of Mr al-Jumayyil's supporters had previously been unchallenged.

Qabalan Criticizes Dispatch of Druze to Libya

NC281752 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Lebanese World Cultural League has issued a statement, saying that it has received cables of complaint from Lebanese expatriate organizations in Africa. The cables condemned the dispatch of Lebanese mercenaries to Libya to fight against Chad, and noted that this had aroused the indignation and wrath of the OAU and had jeopardized the interests of Lebanese expatriates.

In their cables, the Lebanese expatriate organizations noted that certain African states had been compelled to expel some Lebanese nationals as a prelude to adopting vigorous measures against expatriates in revenge for the dispatch of Lebanese mercenaries to fight on the African front in Chad. In its statement, the General Secretariat says that it has initiated consultations with friendly African states to explain the true situation. Following discussions of this matter with acting Prime Minister al-Huss, it has been decided to send a delegation to Africa under Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk.

Meanwhile, Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan has also criticized the dispatch of a Druze brigade to Africa to fight against Chad. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi is importing white mercenaries to fight the blacks. He added: Whoever has left for Chad will return to fight against us.

Amal Arrests Communist Party Members in South

NC281736 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Amal Movement gunmen have stormed houses in the southern village of Ma'rakah and arrested Communist Party members on charges of distributing leaflets claiming operations against Israel. The fate of five communists is still unknown.

Explosion in Tripoli Causes Property Damage

NC290936 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli, an explosion caused by a charge placed under a pickup truck took place in the city this morning. The explosion caused property damage. An explosives expert estimated the weight of the charge at 5 kg of TNT.

Al-Shar' Meets With French Counterpart at UN

JN261957 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] New York—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received at his residence in New York this morning French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. Diya'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; (Pierre Louis Glan), French UN permanent representative; and (Dujazieh), director of the Middle East and North Africa Department of the French Foreign ministry, also attended.

Raimond stressed France's desire to bolster and promote relations with Syria in all areas. Viewpoints were in agreement on the need to hold an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices, provided such a conference does not serve merely as an umbrella. Raimond also reviewed the results of consultations among the five UN Security Council permanent members, as well as the UN secretary general's efforts regarding the situation in the Gulf region.

For his part, Al-Shar' explained Syria's efforts to prevent the spread of the Iraq-Iran war and avoid the involvement of other parties in the region in this conflict. He also discussed the dangers posed by the foreign naval buildup in Gulf waters.

Oil, Mineral Cooperation Talks Held With USSR

JN272006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Damascus—Syrian-Soviet talks on economic and technical cooperation, especially in the field of oil and mineral wealth, were held at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth this morning. The Syrian Arab side was headed by Dr Eng Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth. Part of the talks was attended by Industry Minister Eng 'Ali al-Tarabulsi. The Soviet side was headed by Yuriy Khomenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard].

During the talks, both sides discussed the implementation of the cooperation protocols signed between Syria and the Soviet Union in the fields of oil and mineral wealth. The two sides reviewed ways to increase the volume of trade between their countries, especially the volume of Syrian phosphates exported to the Soviet Union. They also discussed ways to promote Syria's oil and mineral wealth projects supported by the Soviets. The Soviets will extend all that is needed by the oil industry and for the extraction, exploration, and investment of mineral wealth, especially phosphates and marble.

Bilateral Relations Reviewed

JN272016 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Damascus, 27 Sep (SANA)—Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, received here today Yuriy Pavlovich Khomenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as received].

During the meeting, the two officials reviewed aspects of existing bilateral relations, particularly in industrial areas. Khomenko affirmed that the major objectives of his visit to Syria were to support the industrial sector, consolidate cooperation in a number of existing industrial establishments and factories, and increase the volume of Syrian exports to the Soviet Union.

Commentary on U.S. Use of 'Law of the Jungle'

JN281444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] From the time the U.S. Government first announced its decision to send warships to the Gulf up to the completion of the massing of U.S. warships in that volatile region, where anything is possible, we were sure the U.S. Adminstration was not sending its forces there for a vacation, but intended with premeditation to further inflame the situation in the area. Perhaps the intent behind this latest inflammation was and still is to affect all the area's countries and peoples, eliminate all opportunities to stop the war of aggression launched by the Iraqi regime against Iran, and make the security and freedom of shipping in the Gulf difficult if not impossible.

At the same time, we believed that the United States would try to fabricate conditions, events, and pretexts to justify any military intervention in the war to save face before regional countries in particular and world public opinion in general. Thus its participation in the fighting against one party or another depends on U.S. anger, which imposes its logic on all U.S. Government decisions about events in the world.

We were aware that the U.S. Administration would back the first real attack by U.S. forces in the Gulf against Iran, according to the U.S. plan of aggression, with appeals to international law, giving it international legitimacy as part of its policy of altering facts. As we know, like all other states and peoples, international law does not give any power in the world—however great it may be—the right to move its forces and lethal weapons thousands of miles to an inflammable area. No power can go to the scene of a regional conflict, attack one of the belligerents, dictate its will, and disregard the legitimate rights of the side it attacked within a suspicious plan that can only be described as a blueprint for hegemony and aggression. We also know that international law does not give the United States the right to carry out any role in the Gulf war except to participate in Security Council deliberations and adopt a stand that suits it and its interests, whether it is compatible with justice or not.

What international law, then, is U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger talking about while touring the Gulf aboard warships protected by lethal missiles? He has declared that the U.S. raid on Iranian ships [plural as heard] is not only compatible with international law, but indeed that the rationale and legitimacy of the raid is supported by international law.

Is the United States now polishing and presenting to the peoples of the world the law of the jungle in lieu of the UN Charter? Or is the United States unilaterally applying the law of war and domestic politics, relying on its military power to impose its hegemony on the world at a time of its choosing and in the way it pleases?

Even if it is backed by great military hardware and a nuclear arsenal, such a U.S. illusion will not succeed as long as there is another power in the world that is great and powerful, respects international law, and holds views based on the principles of peace in the world. The U.S. illusion will also fail as long as there are peoples in the world which do not sell their freedom and dignity and do not accept the law of the jungle, the law that protects Weinberger as he sails the Gulf waters with aircraft carriers and warships.

Paper Cited on 'Hostile U.S. Plan' in Gulf

JN290921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Sep 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Dangers of the U.S. Escalation in the Gulf," *Al-Ba'th* says: Developments in the Gulf region are accelerating toward a new escalation based on a hostile U.S. plan. This plan, as it has become clear, seeks to have Washington enter the war as a direct party, specifically against the Iranian revolution, with the aim of creating excuses and pretexts enabling it to impose its hegemony on the entire Gulf region with the use of its military might.

Perhaps the mammoth massing of fleets in the Gulf waters by the U.S. Administration and many of its NATO allies has, from the beginning, shown signs of the existence of this hostile plan. This massing of fleets also draws attention to the dangers posed not only to the Gulf states, but to all states in the region and, perhaps, to world security and peace.

Under the slogan of protecting the security of the Gulf and securing freedom of navigation there and aided by facilities provided by some Gulf states to allow U.S. direct involvement in the arena of the ongoing conflict to become a reality, we now find ourselves confronted with a serious transformation regarding Iraq-Iran war developments in which U.S. military power has become the most serious element. Previously the conflict was a regional one and limited in nature—one that could have been controlled by further political endeavors aimed at establishing peace and ending the destructive bloodshed to which the two Muslim peoples in both Iran and Iraq are subjected.

The U.S. Government initiated its hostile plan in the Gulf by raiding Iranian ships and exacerbating the situation there. The agent Iraqi regime's decision to escalate its attacks on oil and economic installations and residential areas in Iran came after prior coordination with the United States. We say that this escalation, which coincides with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to the Gulf region and the U.S. military moves show U.S. attacks on Iranian ships may escalate. This could lead to an open confrontation between the United States and Tehran on the pretext of discovering a sea mine here or there in the Gulf waters without trying to ascertain the facts regarding the sources responsible for planting the mines and also without giving the international community the chance to accurately ascertain the truth of the information promoted by Washington's propaganda machines and secret intelligence sources, which try to influence international public opinion.

This serious situation which Washington is attempting to create in the Gulf makes it incumbent upon concerned states to preserve world peace, as well as the security of the Gulf, whether or not these states belong to the region, to maintain full alertness, and also to bring about swift action to confront this hostile U.S. plan which fully contravenes international laws and the UN Charter and which also totally ignores the peoples' most basic rights to freedom sovereignty, and independence.

Afghanistan

U.S. 'Offensive' Aid to 'Rebels' Assailed

LD271016 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul, September 26, *Bakhtar*—A political observer of *Bakhtar* writes: More U.S. weapons for Afghan bandits on the day President Reagan assured the UN General Assembly of his desire to promote Afghan settlement, *The Washington Post* reported that the U.S. Administration has passed a decision to give Afghan rebels 120-mm long-range mortars and some other types of military hardware. Once again the U.S. President failed to match his words with deeds while paying lip-service to peaceful settlement in Afghanistan. President Reagan is doing his utmost to prevent it.

The Washington Post said the decision on long-range mortars deliveries was taken shortly before the latest UN-mediated round of Afghanistan-Pakistan talks in Geneva in September. Although the Afghan Government submitted for consideration a compromise decision, that round failed to bring the parties any closer to a settlement because of obstructionist position of Pakistan which acts at one with the United States.

The Washington Post's material serves to expose once again the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration which is prepared to deliver offensive, rather than defensive, weapons to rebels. The fact that the decision was taken just after the Afghan Government stated its readiness to form a coalition government could not be treated as a mere co-incidence. Washington seems to believe that fresh arms deliveries could raise hopes for eventual victory in fanatical dushman leaders who will then resist Kabul's offers of peace.

The developments of the past few months attest that some members of the U.S. Administration have lost touch with reality and believe in the possibility of a military settlement.

A proof of this is a [word indistinct] of the White House to earmark next year no less than a billion dollars to keep the war in Afghanistan going. In his UN speech President Reagan could offer no constructive solution to the Afghanistan problem. Instead, he spoke about the "forthcoming political settlement", by which he obviously understands the settlement by military means.

Such a "settlement" cannot materialise. The position of Kabul and Moscow on that matter is well-known. A political decision on the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan has been taken but this can be done only if foreign interference in Afghan affairs from the territory of Pakistan is terminated.

18 Soviet-Kabul Troops Reportedly Killed

BK290857 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say at least 18 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed during operations by the mujahidin in Paktia Province and Lowgar Valley in the 3d week of September. Two tanks were also damaged.

Najib Opens New Military Political University

LD242330 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Today Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, during a special ceremony opened the Military Political University for the Armed Forces—a great scientific center for training cadres and political workers of the Armed Forces' units and companies—to welcome the second nationwide conference of the PDPA.

The ceremony was attended by Haji Mohammad Chamkani, acting chairman of the Revolutionary Council; Comrades Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur; members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; Comrades Major General Mohammad Rafi, Lieutenant General Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, and Farid Ahmad Mazdak; a number of PDPA Central Committee members; leaders and commanders of units and companies of Armed Forces organs; a number of previous DRA Army generals and commanders; representatives of the social organizations and a number of the personnel of the Soviet Union's limited contingents in the DRA.

Comrade Najib arrived around 1000 at the Military Political University and was welcomed by the leadership delegation consisting of Armed Forces organs and Brigadier General Mohammad Akram, comrade of the Military Political University. He then inspected the honor guard.

A BIA correspondent reports that at the ceremony's start a few verses from the holy Koran were read by Qari Barakatullah Salim. Brigadier General Zabihullah Ziarmal, head of Army Political Affairs, then spoke on the Military Political University, which is being opened for first time in the history of the nation's Armed Forces.

A message from the PDPA Central Committee was then read by Brigadier General Mohammad Eshaq Tokhi, head of the PDPA Central Committee's Political Section.

Here is the PDPA Central Committee message addressed to the personnel of the DRA Armed Forces Military Political University:

Dear comrades, the PDPA Central Committee sincerely applauds the opening of the first military political university in the history of the DRA Armed Forces, to all students, officers, NCO's, and soldiers. It has great

confidence that university personnel will carry out their duties, as assigned by our party and state, to train heroes, resolute soldiers, and political workers able to confidently defend the results of the April Revolution.

The PDPA attaches great importance to the training of soldier-political workers, who are among the best representatives of youth. Youth are the hope for Afghanistan's society, symbolize the future of the people and the Army, and today stand in the revolutionary strugglers' front line for the blossoming of the nation.

Your university has been formed at a stage when the party and people are persistently putting into practice the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee's December 1986 Plenum and June 1987 Plenum. The national reconciliation policy is being implemented in the nation. Asking people's opinion on the DRA draft of the constitution is continuing. Preparation is under way for the PDPA's second nationwide conference.

The PDPA and the DRA Government are carrying out all measures to end war and fratricide and to establish a permanent peace in the land of Afghanistan. However, imperialist forces, regional reaction, and internal counterrevolutionaries are seeking to frustrate the national reconciliation policy by resorting to war and bloodshed. Therefore, it is necessary that the nation's Armed Forces be consolidated in the future, too, and their combat capabilities be enhanced.

Your military-political university is in charge of training resolute party political strugglers and [word indistinct] of its military to resolve the historical tasks facing the Afghan people. Soldiers and political workers not only share a great honor but also carry a great responsibility. The political workers should unite with the soldiers, creating in them confidence in victory over the enemy and militarily giving them assistance in resolving their difficulties.

The PDPA sees among the political workers those persons who possess a self-sacrificing loyalty to their people. They consistently and firmly implement the party's policy in the Armed Forces. They prepare their Armed Forces' high combat capability and train their personnel with a patriotic spirit, as well as loyalty to the homeland, party, and people and goals of the April Revolution in the spirit of fraternal friendship with the Soviet people and Army. The political workers, together with the commanders, are in charge of mobilizing military personnel to ensure good order and discipline and permanent readiness for promoting decisive and active operations against Afghanistan's enemies.

To successfully implement these duties political, workers are required to know more and do more. They should therefore work hard from the first days of studying military and political science.

Comrades, study with effort and learn military affairs with interest and seriousness. Temper yourself from a physical and moral viewpoint. Be honest, realistic, and brave. Love your homeland and your people. Deeply study the advanced experience of the political work and education of people. Learn about the experiences that have been achieved by our proud Armed Forces following the victory of the April Revolution.

The PDPA Central Committee has firm confidence that your Military Political University will be transformed into a unique training establishment in the DRA Armed Forces and into an active center for propagating forms and methods of political work for its personnel.

The leadership of the university, the collective of the political command, and the university'S teachers will work tirelessly for the training and education of students, for the readiness of the party's future political strugglers in the country's Armed Forces.

The party and people look at you with hope.

Long live the DRA Armed Forces. Let the unity of the Afghan people, party, and Armed Forces be consolidated.

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee [passage omitted]

A student from a Soviet military political university then delivered a speech on behalf of his university's personnel. He offered his congratulations and presented a gift from the university to the commander of the DRA Armed Forces' Military Political University.

Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA, also delivered a directive speech at the ceremony, specifying the duties and responsibilities of the university's teaching board, the administration, and students of the university in the conditions of implementing the national reconciliation policy and of learning political-military science. [passage omitted]

Najib Receives Various Petitioners 26 Sep

LD262015 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, this afternoon received individually a number of petitioners from the nation's capital and provinces. After listening to their demands and difficulties, he issued instructions to the relevant organs concerning the removal of their difficulties and solution of their problems.

Comrade Najib also received a number of elders and chiefs of Kabul city's eighth ward at the party Central Committee's headquarters.

In meeting them Comrade Najib listened to their demands and difficulties and issued specific instructions to the relevant organs for taking action.

Officials Address Combat Readiness Meet

LD280848 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] A military-scientific conference in connection with enhancing the Armed Forces' combat readiness

opened today at the DRA Ministry of Defense. Comrade Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Major General Mohammad Rafi, Lieutenant General Sayd Mohammad Golabzoy, Lieutenant General Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, the Armed Forces' leadership, and commanders of the units and companies participated in the conference.

A *Bakhtar* correspondent reported that at the start Comrade Major General Mohammad Rafi, the minister of defense, spoke on the military-political training and education of the units and the experience gained through joint efforts between various forces and sections of the Army. Lt General Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, the minister of state security, then discussed characteristics of actions by extremist groups under the conditions of national reconciliation and the assistance given by imperialist countries to the enemies of the homeland, people, and revolution.

Major General Nur Mohammad Sarawzawal, the Ministry of Internal Affairs deputy minister for security; Shnawaz Tanay, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; and Brigadier General Zabihollah Ziarmal, head of the Army's politicial affairs, also addressed the conference.

The reports added that a number of other persons spoke in connection with implementing the policy of national reconciliation and expressed complete readiness to enhance the level of political-military education and the training of units and companies.

The report stated that the conference's work today was assessed by Comrade Saleh Mohammad Ziray and drew the participants's attention to the implementation of national reconciliation in the country and the further enhancement of the units' and companies' combat readiness.

Mohmand Departs for Damascus Seminar

LD251342 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul, September 24, *Bakhtar*—Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA left here for the Syrian Arab Republic, at the head of a party delegation in order to participate in the seminar "October and the Contemporary World" which is due to be held in Damascus.

India

Pakistan's Junejo Assailed on Parvez Affair

BK281516 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that India certainly desires good relations with Pakistan but has no intention of assisting that country in its feverish quest for nuclear weapons through clandestine procurements abroad.

Responding to queries by newsmen, he said Arshad Parvez was arrested in the United States after meticulous investigations by the Department of Justice. He was specifically charged with attempting to smuggle nuclear material to Pakistan in contravention of the U.S. laws.

The spokesman said that the insinuation by the Pakistan prime minister, Mr Junejo, that India is involved in the Parvez affair and thereby trying to encourage the U.S. Congress to block the aid package to Pakistan is an insult to the competence and capability of the U.S. Department of Justice and to the intelligence of the U.S. Congress and American people.

Referring to the press reports in which Mr Junejo reportedly claimed that Arshad Parvez visited India earlier this year, the spokesman pointed out that preliminary inquiries by India do not show this. However, if Parvez passed through India, it is utterly ridiculous to suggest that India would assist him to smuggle highly controlled nuclear material to Pakistan for its weapon-oriented nuclear program.

Replying to a question about the claim by Mr Junejo that Pakistan neither has the capability nor intention of manufacturing a nuclear weapon, the spokesman said this assertion is contrary to what President Zia has been saying in the past. The spokesman said the true nature of Pakistan's so-called peaceful nuclear program has been further exposed by the recent arrest of Arshad Parvez.

Commentary on U.S.-Pakistani Arms Deals

BK260525 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Commentary by C. Rajamohan of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis: "The U.S. and the Pak Bond"]

[Text] The recent meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the prime minister of Pakistan, Mohammad Khan Junejo, comes at a critical juncture in the U.S.-Pak strategic relationship. Inevitably, the focus of the dialogue has been on the nuclear weapons program of Pakistan. Concerns in the U.S. Congress on Pakistan's nuclear ambitions have put the 6-year $4.02 billion military and economic assistance program proposed by the Reagan administration at risk. The U.S. Congress has already postponed the initiation of this package scheduled to begin on October by 3 months.

The Reagan-Junejo meeting is part of an intense process of nuclear bargaining between Washington and Islamabad in motion since early this year. The high-level dialogue between the two sides is a reflection of the urgency the nuclear question has taken. The Reagan administration and the Islamabad government are under pressure to hammer out a formula that would propitiate the nonproliferation concern of the U.S. Congress and persuade it to release the aid package. Indeed, in spring this year the Reagan administration appeared successful in coaxing the U.S. Congress to turn a blind eye toward

Pakistan's nuclear ambition. The congressional committee had agreed then to waive the requirements of American domestic law on nuclear nonproliferation for 2 years and release the aid without any cuts [words indistinct] part of the statements by Dr A.Q. Khan, the architect of Pakistan's nuclear weapons capability, and General Ziaul Haq, confirming Pakistan's nuclear capability. The Congress was prepared to go along with the administration's argument that aid to Pakistan was critical in maintaining American security interest in Afghanistan, also the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. But the arrest of Mr Arshad Parvez in the U.S. in July on charges of attempting to smuggle out nuclear material to Pakistan reopened the entire issue and postponement of aid to Pakistan.

Since then there have been strident demands from the U.S. Congress to obtain verifiable assurances from Islamabad on the nuclear issue. It is in this context that the Reagan-Junejo meeting must be seen.

President Reagan has reportedly demanded that Pakistan open up its nuclear facilities for international inspection. There is nothing new in this demand, except that it has come from the highest level in the U.S. The response of Mr Junejo has not been made public, but in the past Pakistan has been steadfast in its refusal to accede to such demands from the U.S. In early August the U.S. undersecretary of state, Mr Michael Armacost, who had gone to Islamabad with a similar request, had to return empty-handed.

The key question is the extent of leverage that Washington can exert on Islamabad. There are several limits to what the Reagan administration can do to change the nuclear course in Pakistan. The Reagan administration had made it evident that it considers its strategies in Afghanistan far more important than preventing Pakistan from going nuclear. Pakistan's cooperation is essential for American support to the Afghanistan mujahidin. With increasing pressures from Moscow and Kabul for a quick settlement of the Afghan issue, the importance of Pakistan in American strategy has only enhanced.

With the widening war in the Persian Gulf and a new confrontation with Iran, the relationship with Pakistan has assumed added significance. There are reports in Western media that the U.S. is seeking bases for its Rapid Deployment Force in Pakistan.

The new strategic situation around Pakistan makes it difficult for the U.S. to go beyond a point in pressurizing Pakistan on the nuclear question. At the same time the Reagan administration is under pressure to show some movement forward on the nuclear question. The results of the nuclear bargaining between the U.S. and Pakistan remain to be seen. The tactic being adopted by Pakistan, apparently blessed by the U.S., is to make the nuclear issue an Indo-Pakistan one. Pakistan says it is willing to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] or accept international inspection if India does the same. India's opposition to the discriminatory NPT system, which Pakistan seeks to impose openly or through the back door on India, is well known. For India it is clear that the nuclear question of Pakistan is one between the U.S. and Pakistan. It is up to the U.S. to show that it is sincere about nuclear nonproliferation and is prepared to respect its own domestic laws on the same.

'Collective' Stand on Fiji Situation Sought

BK290343 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, met his British counterpart, Lord Glenarthur, in London yesterday and discussed the situation in Fiji. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen that India and Britain have decided to keep in touch about the developments in Fiji. The two ministers also discussed the coming meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in Vancouver, Canada, and the steps that could be taken against the Fijian regime if it insisted on renouncing its Commonwealth status.

A spokesman for the Indian High Commission said Mr Natwar Singh told the British minister that India favored that the island nation kept to its 1970 constitution. He said India wanted a collective stand by Commonwealth countries against the coup.

The Indian High Commission staff and Indian nationals in the Fijian capital, Suva, are safe. This has been conveyed in a message by the high commissioner, Mr T.P. Srinivasan.

Officials To Discuss Air India Issue in Lagos

BK260520 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] India has expressed deep concern at the prolonged detention of an Air India aircraft and three crew members in Lagos for the past 1 month. A high-level delegation, including Dr S.S. Sidhu, secretary in the Department of Civil Aviation, and Mr A.S. Gonzalves, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, is proceeding to Lagos tomorrow to pursue negotiations with the Nigerian authorities with a view to reach an early settlement of the matter.

Delegation Leaves for Nigeria

BK270826 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] A high-level delegation led by Dr S.S. Sidhu, secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, left this morning for Lagos to discuss the release of three crew members and the Air India plane detained by Nigerian authorities. The delegation includes secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Gonsalves; and senior officials from the Ministries of Civil Aviation, External Affairs, and Air India. They will also review with the Nigerian authorities the existing air services arrangement between India and Nigeria.

'Terrorists' Kill 8, Wound 5 in Punjab

BK290315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] In Punjab, eight persons were shot dead and five injured by terrorists in two separate incidents last night. According to an official spokesman, six persons were killed and five injured when terrorists opened indiscriminate firing in a street in Alawalpur village in Jullundur District. The three Sten gun wielding terrorists, who came on foot, escaped.

In Amritsar District, two shopkeepers were shot dead near the Ajnala bus stand. They were returning to their homes when attacked. Meanwhile, the police have launched a massive manhunt.

Socialist Party To Merge With Lok Dal-B

BK271629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] The Socialist Party has decided to merge with the Lok Dal-B. This was announced in a special convention in Lucknow today. The Lok Dal-B president, Mr H.N. Bahuguna, has welcomed the decision.

Iran

Kuwaiti Paper on Peres, Khamene'i Meeting

JN271506 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 26 Sep 87 pp 1, 23

[Text] New York—*Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm*—High-level U.S. State Department sources have declared to *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, who attended last week's UN General Assembly meetings, held a clandestine 3-hour meeting with Israel's Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. American security men guarding Peres informed the FBI's Personal Protection Department that a diplomatic delegation of an unidentified personality had arrived at the residence of Peres amid tight security, the sources added. The sources, who requested anonymity, said the FBI had urgently informed the State Department of the matter. The State Department, added the sources, immediately got in touch with Israeli Ambassador Rosenne Me'ir, who was accompanying Peres, to clarify the matter.

According to the sources, all telephone lines at Peres' residence were engaged, and his entourage barred American security men charged with protecting the Israeli vice prime minister from the premises. When the residence of the head of the Iranian mission at the Waldorf Astoria was contacted at 212-355-3000, and the premises of the Iranian diplomatic mission in New York were contacted at 212-687-2020, those who answered the calls would not disclose Khamene'i's moves following his speech.

The sources went on to describe the ploy used by the security guards escorting Khamene'i, which had divulged the meeting. The cars of Khamene'i's motorcade left before the Iranian president had finished his UN General Assembly address on Tuesday, the day the secret meeting took place, the sources explained. Having finished his speech, Khamene'i was driven in a motorcade with curtained cars to the residence of Peres, where the meeting was held, added the sources.

Peres subsequently met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to brief him on his meeting with Khamene'i, and Shultz requested that Israel use its good offices with Iran, the sources said. They recalled a statement by Shultz to the effect that his country was not talking directly to Iran, but through friends. The sources also recalled statements made by White House and State Department officials prior to Khamene'i's arrival in New York that they were available for direct contacts with the Iranian president or any other Iranian official.

A news blackout on the secret Khamene'i-Peres meeting had been agreed to, and Shultz accepted this to keep the lines of communication open between Washington and Tehran via Tel Aviv.

Peres informed Shultz that Khamene'i was ready to release the U.S. hostages in Lebanon on the condition that Iran receive a weapons shipment containing Hawk surface-to-air missile batteries, spare parts for the Phantom planes which Iran has in its possession, and surface-to-surface missiles.

The source affirmed that Peres had tried to arrange a meeting between Khamene'i and one of the U.S. officials, but the sinking by two U.S. helicopters of the Iranian vessel which was trying to lay mines prevented this. In addition, the political atmosphere was tense and there was a hot war of rhetoric between Tehran and Washington. That is why no one insisted on arranging such a meeting, as it would not produce positive results.

In his statement to *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm*, the U.S. source said that Shultz had proposed to Peres that Israel arrange U.S.-Iranian meetings anywhere the Iranians wanted, even if this meant Tehran, Tel Aviv, or Washington.

In reply to a question by *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* on how the meeting between Peres and Khamene'i was arranged, the U.S. source, who is an assistant under secretary of state in the Middle East Department [as published], said that David Kimche, former director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, had arranged this meeting during his recent visit to Tehran. *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* had earlier disclosed that such a visit took place. The source added that after the news of the visit came to light, Iran had asked for the adoption of secret measures to prevent any leaks of future bilateral meetings.

The U.S. official explained that following the Peres-Khamene'i meeting, it became clear that the meeting had taken place at a request by enemy Prime Minister Shamir. Peres contacted Shamir from New York and briefed him on the results of his talks with the Iranian president. The talks dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Middle East—particularly the situation

in the Gulf—and the recent U.S. operation against an Iranian vessel which was laying mines in the Arab Gulf waters. The U.S. official said the secret meeting between Peres and Khamene'i lasted 3 hours and that this was the first Israeli-Iranian meeting to be held at such a high-ranking level since 1985. The source said it was also agreed to dispatch a high-ranking Iranian delegation to occupied Palestine next month to hold more talks with Israeli officials. Peres also pledged during the meeting that he will pressure the U.S. Administration to improve U.S.-Iranian relations, especially following the incident of the Iranian mining vessel. He also promised to send a new Israeli arms shipment to Tehran in return for allowing more Iranian Jews to emigrate to occupied Palestine.

Kuwaiti Paper on Secret Contacts in Geneva
JN281736 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Sep 87 pp 1, 19

[Text] Geneva—An Iranian personality, who recently joined the Iranian opposition, has revealed that three senior Israeli generals, who are former chiefs of the Mossad, Shin Bet, and military intelligence, have accepted an invitation from Imam Khomeyni's son, Ahmed Khomeyni, to visit Iran. The personality, who attended recent meetings between Iranian and Israeli officials on the outskirts of Geneva, said that the three generals who will visit Tehran are: Generals Yitzhaq Houfi and Ezer Harel, former Mossad chiefs, and General Yahousha' Saji, former head of military intelligence. Gen Saji held this post during the invasion of Lebanon and was involved in the Sabra and Shatila massacre in 1982. After completing his service, Gen Saji established a private security corporation that provided personal guards to heads of state and key figures in the world, recruited Israeli mercenaries, and offered security consultations.

The Iranian personality quoted one of the three generals as saying that the purpose of their visit to Tehran is to establish a new Iranian Savak, a modern Iranian intelligence service. This will replace the old Savak that existed under the shah and was disbanded when Khomeyni came to power in 1979. The Iranian opposition personality revealed the details of the dialogue between the Iranian and Israeli officials. The dialogue was conducted in an apartment used for conducting arms deals and operations against opposition members in Europe. Vahid Gorji, who is currently in the Iranian Embassy in Paris and is wanted by the French courts, used to frequent this apartment. The personality revealed to *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* that the Iranian officials asked their Israeli counterparts to draw up a program to coordinate the Iranian and Israeli intelligence services in Europe. Their efforts will focus on smuggling massive quantities of arms to Iran and on benefiting from Israel's experience in this field. The Iranian officials also asked for a list of European arms dealers and offered to establish import, export, and shipping companies to facilitate such operations. The Iranian personality, who referred to his name by the letters Z and Sh and who was part of an Iranian diplomatic mission to a European country, said he was asked to attend this meeting on the basis that it was with European arms dealers. He noted that the Israeli delegation included Iranian Jews who spoke fluent Persian. During their conversation, he realized that they were Israelis. This prompted him to abandon his position and join the Iranian opposition.

He said he had received instructions from Tehran prior to the meeting with the Israelis not to inquire about the identity of the members of the Iranian delegation or the nationality of the delegation with which the talks were to be held. He affirmed that the diplomatic mission in which he worked witnessed meetings with Western figures, who he claimed were arms dealers, although he knew nothing about their nationalities. He affirmed the mission used to receive instructions from Tehran to recruit agents from the countries in which they worked. They would be entrusted with the task of carrying out terrorist operations in return for large amounts of money. The Iranian personality refused to name the country in which he worked for fear of his colleagues becoming targets of what he termed reactions. This is especially true as some of his colleagues do not know about the secret contacts with the Israelis and as some of them sympathize with the Iranian opposition.

Khomeyni Addresses Friday Imams 29 Sep
LD291238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to gathering of Friday imams in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 29 September—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. First, I would like to make a complaint against Mr Meshkini. We have enough trouble with our carnal desires. Do not say anything to add to these problems. Do not add to our problem of carnal desires, since this takes us a step backwards. You pray for us that we might become human beings. Do pray that we at least succeed in performing our Islamic rituals on the surface. We are not good enough to reach its spirituality, but at least pray that we succeed in observing its manifestations and saving appearance. I do not consider myself worthy of saying anything in front of you gentlemen. I only say prayers and I expect you to be happy and contented with my prayers.

I pray to Almighty God to save us from the chains and claws of carnal desires. I am pleading to God: O God, we are trapped. We are trapped in our own desires and are facing those evil souls who are acting against Islam and Muslims. Save us, all of us, from this captivity [shouts of "amen" from the audience]. O God, you said that you will accept our prayers. O God, make our world a good one and grant us your favor in the next world.

I must say that by praying for virtues and a good world, we do not mean that we must gather wealth and gain a good position. There are many good points in an auspicious Koranic verse, but I do not have the energy to

explain them. However, I can briefly state that when we ask God to grant us good things in this world, this means that mankind should return every favor that the Almighty grants it. If God gives us status or any blessings, then we must return them to their original owner. When we are fortunate in this world with virtues, we should respond in good faith. There are different sayings with interpretations in this connection. None of these interpretations differ, even though each has been interpreted in different languages.

In any case, I think that there is only one virtue, and that is trying to become closer to God. We should reach a stage of distinguishing right from wrong. If by gaining a new position we become more interested in this world and its mundane matters, then gaining that position has not been a virtue. If we were to say our daily prayers in hoping to attain certain wants, even in the next world, this is not a virtue either. Virtue is something that will take us beyond our imagination.

You gentlemen have realized, and there is no need for me to say it, that today we face a lot of difficulties, a mountain of difficulties. All propaganda is aimed against us. The entire world has risen against Islam. We should stand together for the sake of God and to gain virtue. All levels of the nation should be united. All the lofty ulema and Friday imams should maintain this unity, support one another, and support the government, the Majlis, the judicial power, and the executive power. These organs should serve the people and you should serve them. The people are God's slaves, and anyone who serves God's slaves, is in in fact serving God. The way to serve the slaves of God today is through unity. Everyone should unite in one word to support Islam, to support the Muslims, and particularly, the oppressed of the world and the honorable nation of Iran. You gentlemen have influence among the people and the people listen to you. You must invite the people to maintain unity. You must ask them to support one another, to support the government, and to support the Majlis. You must avoid opposing one another, God forbid. You and all of us are dutybound to invite the people to observe this unity.

This is a transitional world and we are here temporarily. Everyone's time will come. I will depart first, and you will follow later. What remains is virtue. The wordly gains will disappear and only our good deeds will remain. Virtue was the goal of the prophets; and absolute virtue means reaching a status beyond our understanding. That is permanent and the only part of us that remains is virtue.

Of course, we are hopeful that we might be subjected to God's mercy. We are not perfect and God will forgive us. God has promised us mercy. God's grace extends to all creatures. However, mankind must avoid self-interest and selfishness. All the world's problems today stem from the same selfish attitude. Problems come from mankind. It is mankind that is trapped and that traps others. It is mankind's carnal desire which has dragged the world into corruption and which has pushed it to the verge of destruction.

We hope that Almighty God will bestow His mercy upon us. I beseech God to consider us worthy of receiving His mercy. May He guide us to the right path as He has promised and may He not include us among the misled and duped. May God's peace and blessings be upon you all.

Moscow Envoy, Vorontsov Condemn U.S. Attack

LD261140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Moscow met yesterday evening and conferred with the USSR deputy foreign minister.

At the meeting, a message from acting Foreign Minister Besharati was conveyed to USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vorontsov. The two sides then began discussions on the latest developments in the Persian Gulf and the question of the Security Council.

The USSR deputy foreign minister spoke about the recent U.S. attack on an Iranian vessel, and said: The Soviet Union condemns the savage attack by the United States against an Iranian vessel. He added: This is the same aggressive spirit the United States attempted in Vietnam and which met defeat. The United States, relying on its world-devouring nature, first dispatched forces thousands of miles away from its borders based on a false pretext. Then, based on a further false pretext, it initiated attacks and aggressions against other countries. He said: Undoubtedly, this aggressive act by the United States has left a negative effect in the minds of the world's peoples, further exhibiting the just stand adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ambassador Nobari pointed out: At the present time, all people of the world are clearly aware of the special characteristics of Iranians: With all their self-restraint and patience they respond to every blow of the enemy by returning a crushing and resounding retaliatory blow. He added: Undoubtedly, the United States will this time suffer such a heavy blow it will never forget.

Clergyman Executed for Corruption

LD281148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] By order of the special court for the trial of the clergy, Mehdi Hashemi was condemned to death on charges of waging war against God and being corrupt on earth. The sentence was carried out this morning.

Majlis Speaker on Conditions for Ending War

LD280723 Tehran IRNA in English 0710 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA—Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani has said that Iran would opt for a negotiated settlement of the war only after the Iraqi Government is identified as the aggressor party in the war and punished for attacking Iran.

The Persian daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* which has published highlights of an interview last week by the ITN television network of England with Hashemi-Rafsanjani in its Monday issue also quotes him as saying that no one international tribunal can satisfy both Iran and Iraq since 'no verdict can please both the wrongdoer and the wronged.'

Hashemi-Rafsanjani has said to the ITN of England that no arms embargo to be imposed on Iran can adversely affect the country's fighting capacity since such an embargo having been virtually imposed on Iran 'from the outset' the country has long since been relying mainly on home-made weapons. [sentence as received]

Asked what sort of 'punishment' the Islamic government might have in mind for Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Government, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that once the task is entrusted to a mutually acceptable tribunal the same authority then would decide on the form and manner of such a punishment.

The daily also quotes Hashemi-Rafsanjani as having said to the ITN Television network that should the western powers do anything for stopping Iran's oil flow from the Persian Gulf, then the Islamic government would stop oil export of Iraq's friends and partners at the Persian Gulf.

Asked to comment on the whereabouts of Terry Waite and on rumours of his death and the clandestine delivery to Iran of his coffin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the Islamic Republic would never bring itself to taking charge of a hostage or of his corpse.

In response to another question on whether the Islamic government would agree to secure release of Terry Waite and other hostages in Lebanon if the bishop of Canterbury could obtain information on the status or whereabouts of four Iranian hostages in that country, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that basically it is not known if all Western hostages are held by Iran's supporters and secondly that Iran does not see why it should commit itself to solve the problems of Americans or the British in Lebanon.

He continued, however, that once the U.S. Government show a gesture of good will the Islamic government would go ahead to 'alleviate the pains that afflict men.'

Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented that the Americans and the British have problems in Lebanon solely because they are not receptive to justice, and because the Lebanese people, too, are committed to defending themselves.

Discusses Gulf War, Hostages

NC280621 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The speaker of the Islamic Majlis, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, has granted an exclusive interview to the British television company ITN.

On the possible consequences of the dispatch of British minesweepers to the Persian Gulf, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: This action by the British Government certainly cannot please our nation, which is already pessimistic about British policy and is becoming more so as a result. We now see Great Britain as a follower of U.S. policy. This measure will bring no benefits to the British Government nor help reduce the danger from mines. On the contrary, it may even escalate tension in the region.

Asked about the results of recent talks between UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Iranian officials, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Our position is that so long as Iraq is not named as the aggressor, we will not cooperate with any international organizations. If such organizations sincerely wish to work to end the war, they should first name the Iraqi regime the aggressor. In this way, we may be assured that there is no element of deception or impropriety, and that they genuinely desire justice and an end to the war. Despite our full confidence in the UN secretary general, we informed him that we are willing to cooperate only on this basis.

A correspondent said: Mr Perez de Cuellar has been quoted as saying that some flexibility has been perceived in Iran's stance. How far is Iran willing to go in participating in a peaceful settlement? The speaker of the Islamic Majlis replied: As we have said, if the aggressor is named and if they accept the establishment of a tribunal, we will cooperate with the Security Council. This in itself is a positive step. Mr Perez de Cuellar has repeated this statement.

The correspondent asked: Do you mean an international tribunal along the lines of the Nuremberg court which tried the Nazis? Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani responded: If Iraq is named the aggressor, we will accept a tribunal approved by the parties. The correspondent asked: When the aggressor is cited, what do you think should be his form of punishment? Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: As this matter would be entrusted to the tribunal, it would not be proper for us to judge prematurely. We would wait for the indictment by the court.

Asked about the possibiility of an arms embargo against Iran by the UN Security Council and Iran's reaction, the Islamic Majlis speaker said: It is possible that such a situation may arise, but it would not greatly affect us, as there already is a virtual arms boycott. There is no one in the world from whom we purchase arms officially. We obtain most of our arms ourselves, right here. A small quantity is bought on the open market, and we believe we will always be able to continue such purchases.

On the possibility of a confrontation in the Persian Gulf, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis said: In my opinion, such a danger exists. Those who have sent their ships here will be called on one day to answer for the ensuing results. As far as the form of Iran's reaction to any encounter in the Persian Gulf, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: This would depend on the incident. If it is on the same scale as currently exists, our reaction will be

proportionate. If there is a more extensive involvement, naturally we will act accordingly. We do not want to take the initiative in worsening the situation in the Gulf, but if others take the initiative, we will have no option but to defend ourselves accordingly.

On Iran's reaction to possible efforts by Western naval powers to prevent its oil exports, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis said: If this happens, we would also prevent oil exports by Iraq's accomplices. We have the means to do so.

The correspondent asked the Majlis speaker: Does a real solution, one acceptable to all sides, exist, one which would resolve the issue of the war? Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani answered: There is no solution that will please both the tyrant and the tyrannized in the world. However, a just solution does exist, if they wish to implement justice. Iraq must be identified as the aggressor. This is the key to the solution of the problem.

The correspondent said: It seems that relations between Iran and the Soviet Union are improving at a time when Moscow is the major purveyor of arms to Iraq. How do you view this?

The speaker of the Islamic Majlis stated: We believe that if our ties with the Russians reach the desired level, it would resolve the issue of Soviet arms. In any case, as Iran and the Soviet Union are neighbors and have a long common border, we cannot have unfriendly relations.

The correspondent asked: To what extent has the export of Iranian oil via the Soviet Union progressed, and how much oil is to be exported in this manner? The speaker of the Islamic Majlis said: We have reached the desired level. We cannot now set up a new pipeline very quickly, so we will use the existing pipeline to the maximum.

The ITN correspondent then said: There are numerous rumors regarding Terry Waite. Some say that he will be released soon. Others say he is dead and that his body has been smuggled to Iran in a casket. In view of the immense influence the Islamic Republic has in Beirut, could you please clarify this matter? The speaker of the Islamic Majlis replied: My knowledge of his condition is minimal. In fact, I have almost no information now. As for the allegation that he or his casket were brought to Iran, this is a lie. Iran is not prepared to accept bodies or hostages. This has no connection with us. I do not know anything abount his condition or who is holding him.

The correspondent said: We have been informed that Iran had a considerable role in the release of the FRG hostages [as heard] in Beirut. Do you think Iran can assist in the release of the special emissary of the archbishop of Canterbury as well? The speaker of the Islamic Majlis responded: Personally, I hope Mr Terry Waite can be helped, especially as he is a cleric. The correspondent then asked: If the archbishop of Canterbury can obtain information on the four Iranians in the hands of the Phalangists on the basis of his contacts in the Middle East, do you think Terry Waite will be released soon? The Islamic Majlis speaker answered: I can personally assure you that I will take steps, and I hope they will be effective. Of course, we cannot promise anything regarding the actions of others. I will make efforts myself.

The correspondent said: The issue of hostages in Lebanon has harmed you, as well as others. Is there any way to reduce these incidents and thus the misery of hostages' families, whether in Iran, Great Britain, or the United States? Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani replied: This issue has two or three aspects. The people of Lebanon are only one part of it. I think that the pressure exerted by Israel on the Lebanese people, which they attribute to the United States or Great Britain, is behind the Lebanese people's reaction. In my view, this reaction is natural. This is the root of the problem. As for how much we can help in this regard, we can—to a certain extent. All these hostages may be in the hands of our Muslim protagonists; this is not known. Nor do we know who they are, where they are, or where they can possibly be. We have influence only over those matters in the hands of our supporters. [sentence as heard] Of course, we see no reason to resolve the problems of the Americans or the British in Lebanon when they are inimical toward us. We have always said that if the United States were to indicate sincerity in its motives toward us, we would be ready to take steps to mitigate the people's suffering. We repeat this now.

The ITN correspondent said: It has been stated in reports and in an Iranian newspaper that Reagan is ready to renew contacts with Iran and to meet His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni to prepare the way for implementating justice. Do you not think that the time has come to replace war with words? The speaker of the Islamic Majlis answered: In the same interview, Mr Reagan mentioned what the problem was, saying that Iran considers America the satan and that he thought the solution was not to bare his horns during the meeting. We feel that his horns should be broken, that if he wants a meeting he should not have any horns at all—concealing them is not enough.

The correspondent said: A few weeks ago, we saw reports that meetings have taken place between some Europeans and Iranians. Are these reports true? Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: These reports are totally false.

The British television company correspondent's last question to the speaker of the Islamic Majlis was: What is Iran's reaction to the killing of Iranian pilgrims to the house of God during the hajj ceremonies? He answered: We see the roots of this incident in the West, especially in the United States, but our reaction has been planned and will be implemented at an opportune moment. The Saudis will regret what they have done.

Majlis Speaker Meets Martyrs' Relatives

LD281830 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA—Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Sunday, the U.S. destroyed the cargo ship *Iran-Ajr* in order

to preclude the truth from coming to light. In a meeting with a group of relatives of martyrs, the speaker wondered as to why the U.S. bully resorted to such a pack of lies which eventually ended in yet another scandal for it. First the U.S. impulsively attacked the ship and then desparately scuttled it in a bid to hide its crime, he added. He noted Washington was in an obvious dilemma that if it returned the ship it would be revealed that it was a cargo type, and if it refused to return it, questions would naturally arise as to why it is afraid of handing it back to Iran. "Of course if they (Americans) had kept the ship, Iran would have called on international authorities to go and inspect, to determine whether it was a military one or not," said Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Said the speaker, Washington initially announced it had filmed the ship in the very act of laying mines, but later said the films have been damaged, then suddenly scuttled the hijacked ship. "In fact the U.S. power showdown turned into a show of weakness during this act," said the speaker, stressing "when we avenge the U.S. move it will be forced to answer to its people." Furthermore, Hashemi-Rafsanjani termed presence of the Western powers in the region "the result of their fear of the Islamic Revolution as well as a vain bid to prevent the eventual truimph of an Islamic Revolution in Iraq."

Rezai'e Says U.S. Actions 'Ineffective'

LD260726 Tehran IRNA in English 0654 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—Commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Reza'i described recent U.S. provocative measures in the Persian Gulf as "ineffective" and stressed the necessity for further resistance of Muslim forces in the fronts of the Iraqi imposed war on Iran.

Speaking at the inaugural day of an 'Exhibition for IRGC Booties and Inventions' at Tehran's city park on Thursday in which a group of foreign reporters were also present, Rezai'e said that U.S. attack on an Iranian ship had provided a suitable opportunity for "our coercive response to the enemy."

Referring to U.S. threats on imposing an arms embargo against Iran, the IRGC commander said that those threats could not have the least effect on firm determination of Iranian people. "We assure the enemy that as soon as the embargo is put into effect, we will fight it with booties we seize from Iraq," Rezai'e said.

He stressed that as Iranian officials had repeatedly announced the aggressor and initiator of the war should be introduced, adding that every step taken by the U.N. in this connection would be appreciated as a humanitarian move.

Rezai'e referred to strategic points all over the world and the fact that those areas were under control of the supporters of the Islamic Revolution and noted that even if they received no message, they would not sit silent. "The enemy is vulnerable everywhere," the IRGC commander said.

Rezai'e said that in the first phase of the formation of a 20-million strong army five million had received military training, adding that two million more would be trained in the next few months. Moreover, he added, there were many reserve forces in the country as well.

Various kinds of missiles and warfare equipment manufactured by the IRGC have been put on display at the exhibition.

Calls For Targeting U.S. Frigates

LD281436 Tehran IRNA in English 1431 GMT 28 Sep 87

["Time Ripe for Striking U.S. Frigates Says Rezai'e"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Kerman, Sept. 28, IRNA—It is time for action and the Islamic Republic will prove that the U.S. blunder in attacking an unarmed commercial ship not only revealed the Americans' weakness, but their fear and malice as well, said commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards' Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rezai'e here Monday.

He said when the Muslim combatants will eventually target U.S. frigates in the Persian Gulf then the real power of the Islamic Republic would be evident for all.

The current year is crucial, said Rezai'e adding, when Iran will overcome all those foreign forces in the Persian Gulf, history will record it in glowing terms as a 'decisive event and unique honor' for the Iranian nation.

Navy Commander Warns U.S. Forces in Gulf

LD281557 Tehran IRNA in English 1547 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA—The recent U.S. mischief in attacking an Iranian cargo ship will not be left unanswered as the naval forces are eager to retaliate the U.S. in the Persian Gulf, said Navy Commander Rear Admiral Mohammad Hoseyn Malekzadegan during the flag hoisting ceremony at Navy headquarters here today on the last day of the war week.

He said the ship was attacked by helicopters from several points, and more than 3,000 bullets were fired at it for more than three hours, which shows how much the U.S. fears Islamic Iran.

Pointing that the ever-expanding presence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf is a blatant aggressive act, Malekzadegan said however, it will not deter Iranian forces from fulfilling their mission.

"Muslim combatants are ready to teach American Marines a lesson they will never forget," said the Navy commander.

Kharrazi Holds News Conference 27 Sep

LD271854 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—Head of the War Information Headquarters Dr. Kamal Kharrazi warned here today that it is time the U.N. Security Council clarified

its position on the naming of the aggressor party in the Iraqi-imposed war because Iran's patience is running thin and the U.S. is indulging in delaying tactics in a bid to influence political developments in the region.

Speaking to foreign and Iranian reporters at a press conference the WIH head cautioned that the Persian Gulf situation is critical and uncontrollable and in view of this Iran's Muslim combatants are impatiently awaiting the command to trigger their weapons.

Dr. Kharrazi made it clear that the Muslim forces have never backed away from Islamic ideals and firmly adhere to the belief that they should take their denied rights by force at the scene of the sacred defense.

The U.N. Security Council is now undergoing a great test and thus it should speed up the identification and punishment of the aggressor, stressed Kharrazi.

Noted the WIH chief the Iranian people expect the Security Council to tread the path of justice in order to redeem the prestige it has lost in the course of the Iraqi-imposed war.

On U.S. adventurism in attacking the Iranian cargo ship "*Iran-Ajr*" last Monday, the WIH head said that the attack by U.S. helicopters from quite a close distance (10 meters) indicates that they had known in advance that the ship was a civilian one without amy defensive weapons aboard.

Kharrazi dismissed as "pure fabrications" the U.S. Pentagon spokesman's claim that the crew of the Iranian ship was treated humanely. Disclosed with WIH head quoting crew members of "*Iran-Ajr*", who returned to Tehran last night, that U.S. naval personnel maltreated them. "We were beaten, handcuffed and locked-up in a hot, noisy and terribly uncomfortable place", he quoted the crew.

Either the U.S. military officials' statements on the attack on "*Iran-Ajr*" should simply be interpreted as a declaration of a war on Iran, or the Americans should admit to violation of all regulations relevant to navigation, stressed the WIH head. According to international laws, only belligerent governments in a state of war embark on such measures against each other, said Kharrazi.

On the U.S. stance on the Security Council, Dr. Kharrazi pointed out that although the U.S. has accused the Islamic Republic of wasting time in relation with the council the fact is that it is the U.S. which has resorted to such delaying tactics, fearing that the situation might turn to the benefit of Iran.

However, noted the WIH head, this may be because the U.S. Administration in a bid to divert attention from domestic issues is trying to justify its military presence in the Persian Gulf.

On a U.S. claim that classified documents were found aboard the "*Iran-Ajr*", the WIH head replied that a cargo ship does not carry any classified documents, but it is not difficult for the U.S. to forge documents, he added. The Americans have destroyed the biggest evidence (the ship) so that the allegations could not be disproved, Kharrazi noted.

In response to a question that Iran might resort to acts of so-called terrorism as a reprisal against the U.S., the WIH head noted "Iran has always been victimized by terrorism while in fact the U.S. is the biggest terrorist in the world."

The official also assured reporters that the U.S. will pay dearly for its criminal act, adding "Iran will not reveal when, where or how it will deal its blow on the U.S."

Concluded the WIH head "the U.S. is responsible for heightening regional tension because of its adventurism."

Musavi Comments on 'Iran-Ajr' Incident

LD271123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Musavi by unidentified correspondent following 27 September cabinet session in Tehran—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Musavi, today's cabinet session was held in the presence of the president. Please tell us what issues were discussed in the session.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. During the session, the trip by the honorable president to the United Nations and the positions he put forward were extensively discussed. The cabinet also discussed the extremely important results of this trip and its various aspects, the talks held with various personages, and the effects of the president's speech on Third World and other countries. Everybody agreed that the trip forcefully presented our fundamental positions and our nation's loyalty to these positions. At the end of the session, everybody agreed we should all move toward preserving the principles and spirit which evolved following the speech. It is natural for our nation and system to stand firm on fundamental issues regarding the war and the fate of the revolution and foreign policies, as the imam does. This is noted and respected by all the people.

[Correspondent] As you know, the United States has taken steps to destroy the Iranian commercial vessel. What has the Islamic Republic Government done about it?

[Musavi] We believe it is being destroyed because, in addition to its aggressive and criminal intentions, the U.S. regime intends to destroy the evidence of its crime. Our forces and the personnel who were enslaved, as it were, by the United States have given us detailed information about U.S. savagery regarding the ship. It is interesting to note that, in the films shown in the United States, they only show two small bullet holes on the ship's hull, while according to the crew the attack was

vicious and savage, as if the United States was attacking a nuclear ship or a warship. The evidence on the ship would clearly exposes the Reagan administration's lies. I even believe that the trip by the U.S. defense secretary was planned to cover up the disgrace following the lies and to whitewash the evidence of this savage deed. What concerns us is that we shall respond to the U.S. mischief.

Views War, Economic Matters

LD281230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] During today's session of the Friday imams' seminar, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, in describing the country's political and economic situation, referred to the international conspiracies and pressure to prevent a victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the regime ruling in Baghdad. He said: The major powers have come to the conclusion that an Iranian victory in the war will lead to the destruction of their interests in the region and the advance and glory of Islam and the Muslims in today's world. For the same reason, they are employing their utmost efforts in order to prevent Iran's victory in the war.

The prime minister added that the United States, Britain, and France are cooperating today in the Persian Gulf and, according to our intelligence data and analyses, their steps have been preplanned. He explained the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the present status of the country, and the recent issues of the Persian Gulf, saying: In the event there is a full clash with global arrogance in the Persian Gulf, global arrogance will not be able to achieve anything in the long run, thanks to the overall presence of our people on the scene. As usual, our steadfast people will defeat them.

On economic issues, he referred to the country's revenue index compared with previous years, and also to the decline in the value of dollar and the extensive efforts of the state officials to reduce the economic burden on the people. The prime minister described the government's decisionmaking approach on economic matters. Referring to the causes of the country's economic problems, the prime minister explained the government's priority for allocating foreign currency to various sectors and said: In its economic decisionmaking, the government has placed all its resources at the disposal of the war. In other sectors, priority is based on certain conditions and constraints.

Mr Musavi added: Today, the country's executive managers have concluded that the shortages have fostered creativity and innovation, and have eliminated lethargy. An outstanding example of this is our progress in the manufacturing of defense equipment.

Referring to the recent conspiracy of global arrogance's plans to impose an arms embargo on the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to force it to accept peace, the prime minister said: We have reached a stage in arms manufacturing where we can meet our requirements for the war. Had we not reached this stage of growth in our defense industries, we would have not been able to withstand so powerfully the U.S. conspiracy of imposing an arms embargo against Iran.

Mr Musavi went on: The problem facing other states that, like us, have been under the influence of foreign powers for a long time, is the shortage of skilled manpower and experts who can make use of these countries' natural resources. However, thanks to the creativity and innovations in our country today, our committed and dedicated manpower will be able to rebuild the country in the shortest possible time to make it economically self-sufficient.

In continuation of his speech, the prime minister referred to the government policy of checking the price of essential goods: Our policy is to support the meek and the low-paid strata of society. A report received from the Central Bank indicates that this policy has had some positive results. This policy will also continue decisively in the future.

Musavi, Montazeri Discuss 'Current Issues'

LD281057 Tehran IRNA in English 1041 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Qom, Central Province, Sept. 28, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi met with future leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and briefed him on the current issues of the country here Monday morning.

Montazeri on Liberating 2 Holy Shrines

LD271624 Tehran IRNA in English 1614 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Qom, Central Prov., Sept. 27, IRNA—Future leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri expressed regret here today over the Muslim world's silence towards the crime of the dependent Saudi regime in martyring hundreds of hajj pilgrims near the holy sanctuary in Mecca.

Speaking at seminar of Friday prayers leaders from throughout the country, Ayatollah Montazeri pointed out that it is not clear as to who are really administering the holy shrines. These sanctuaries belong to Islam, and all Muslims should contribute towards its custodianship, he urged.

Questioning the credentials of the Saudi regime and its obvious bondage to the sworn enemies of Islam, Ayatollah Montazeri said it is a shame that such a regime is allowed to remain in charge of Islam's holiest sanctuaries and world Muslims keep silence vis-a-vis this puppet regime.

The house of Al Sa'ud has ruined many Islamic holy places in Hijaz due to its anti-Islamic nature, noted the ayatollah saying "if it could it would not even hesitate to destroy the sacred tomb of Prophet Mohammad (S.A.W), since it is capable of committing any act against Islam."

Addressing ulema and Muslim personalities worldwide, the ayatollah reminded them of their duty to get together and determine a body for administering the two holy shrines, because, he warned the fate of these shrines is in jeopardy.

He cautioned world Muslims to be aware that the Zionist regime, which has usurped Palestine, is presently planning to occupy the two holy shrines in Hijaz too. If world Muslims show indifference towards this grave issue the Zionists are likely to materialise their vicious goals, added the ayatollah.

Ayatollah Montazeri noted that rulers of most Muslim states are the least concerned about Islam but are rather pre-occupied with how to protect and consolidate their chairs and crowns. It is the world's Muslims who should marshall all their resources against the atheists, to liberate the shrines from the hands of Fahd and a handful of court mullahs, he added.

Khamene'i Press Conference in New York

LD271850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 27 Sep 87

[News conference by President Khamene'i with unidentified correspondents in New York; date not given; questions presented in English with superimposed Persian translation—recorded]

[Text] [Khamene'i] I am delighted to be with you correspondents and press entrepreneurs. This is an opportunity to answer your questions. No doubt, you have dozens of questions you would like to ask about the revolution, issues affecting our country, and the war problem. This is a good opportunity to raise them all. No doubt, the U.S. people prefer to hear our problems directly from a top-ranking official of the Islamic Republic, instead of hearing them from others, who no doubt are uninformed and in some instances biased. However, I regret the incident that took place in the Persian Gulf 2 days ago through the military forces of the U.S. Government. This very bitter and tragic incident is going to use up a great deal of the precious time allocated to this conference.

In our opinion, this incident was one the biggest blunders of the U.S. Government and, perhaps one could say, the biggest mistake of Mr Reagan's government. In my view, this mistake is bigger than the blunder of the McFarlane affair. Obviously, the U.S. Government is seeking certain results in choosing the time of this move and in the propaganda surrounding it. No doubt the U.S. Government has been thinking of self-interest and has some excuses ready. However, I think that the scale of the incident and its bloody and very bitter and ugly nature will demonstrate in the future that this incident was a very big mistake.

Unfortunately, this incident propelled the Persian Gulf war into a new phase and created a perspective of some bloody events in front of U.S. public opinion. [sentence as heard] I am certain that the Vietnam affair has some bitter memories for the U.S. people; and it will be very bitter, hard, and unacceptable for public opinion in the United States to imagine another Vietnam in the future. Today we receive the corpses of our children. However, God forbid, if one day the U.S. Government were to deliver the bodies of American youths to the people, the people of the United States would tell their government: It was you who started this. Why?

I think that the advice given to Mr Reagan on this issue has been totally wrong and uncalculated; and this is regrettable. I have seen Mr Weinberger's photographs before: Usually his expression was frowning and serious. Today, for the first time, I saw him smiling on U.S. television. However, his smile was very bitter too, like the smile of an skeleton. It smelt of death. In my opinion, the U.S. Defense Department, because of this trend, should change its name to the Attack Department.

For 2 days the U.S. Government propaganda on this issue has been contradictory. First, they announced that a military speedboat had been carrying mines. Later they said it was a ship. However, this ship was a merchant ship and not a military warship. The ship has a special name and is registered in the list of our merchant ships. They say this merchant ship has been carrying mines. Let us suppose this claim is true, albeit there is no reason that the U.S. Government propaganda is true and there is no proof except the films showing mines on board the ship. Mines can be transported from one place to another. They can be transferred from one ship to another. It was not written on those mines whether or not they were made in Iran or came from Iran. Even if we were to suppose that the ship had in fact been carrying mines, is the U.S. Government dutybound or permitted to attack any ship which carries weapons and ammunition in the Persian Gulf? Do the others have the same permission to fire on a ship carrying arms and ammunition in the Persian Gulf?

I further suggest: Did the U.S. Government really hope that this ship was not laying mines? Did it have to fire on this ship? Bearing in mind that the ship was not a military ship, they could have encircled and boarded it; and removed the mines, if it really had mines on board. What is the answer for killing several human beings in this ship? Can the U.S. Government defend its deed? It is for these reasons that I believe the U.S. Government has no answer to this action, nor an answer to the U.S. nation—which can ask its government why they are being dragged into a war—nor to our nation, which is aggrieved and reserves the right to retaliate. I had better stop and give the rest of the time to you to ask your questions. This would be more wise—I shall not continue further and will leave time for your questions.

[Correspondent] According to Tehran Radio yesterday, we are at war with the United States. Is this so?

[Khamene'i] I think that the United States has taken the first step toward a war. We under no circumstances favor a full-scale war between ourselves and the United States. However, if this occurs, we would be forced to strongly defend ourselves.

[Correspondent] Today, in your speech, you stated that measures will be taken that will not be limited to the Gulf. What are your thoughts on this?

[Khamene'i] In any case, we reserve the right to retaliate for ourselves.

[Correspondent] The Security Council announced yesterday that your speech was not your last word, and that negotiations are continuing. Can you confirm this?

[Khamene'i] What I noted in my speech are our fundamental views; certainly, we have not closed the door to negotiations.

[Correspondent] There are strong indications that the British Government later today is going to announce the closing of Iran's arms procurement office in London. What would be your response to this office's closure, and how much would this affect Iran's ability to buy arms?

[Khamene'i] This is basically not all that important.

[Correspondent] The United States apparently intends to offer evidence to the United Nations of Iranian mine-laying at night. If this happens, what would your response to this be?

[Khamene'i] You can be certain that the U.S. Government cannot prove this.

[Correspondent] In your speech yesterday, you said that permanent peace in the Persian Gulf will be achieved through the punishment of the aggressor. What sort of punishment would this be, considering the fact that you have now laid aside the demand concerning the downfall of Saddam [Husayn]?

[Khamene'i] We will not, under any circumstances, determine the type of punishment in advance. If an impartial court is established to determine and punish the aggressor, we will accept that court's verdict and judgment. However, I think that any fair court would definitely punish a person who has started a 7-year-old war and has continued that war with assorted war crimes and acts that are considered inadmissible even in wartime; I think that the court would do to Saddam what we want and hope for.

[Correspondent] (?If) a Security Council resolution for a military embargo of Iran is approved, how long will it take for this to have any effect?

[Khamene'i] A boycott will have no important effect on us. We currently manufacture most of our arms. Most other arms are offered by salesmen around the world. In addition to this, our war booty satisfies a major portion of our arms requirement.

[Correspondent] Considering the benevolence of your revolution and the level of your abilities, is there any possibility for peace negotiations within the framework of Resolution No 598?

[Khamene'i] There certainly is. We have offered the formula of using this resolution to achieve a cease-fire and have put it at the secretary general's disposal. The main point is the issue of punishing the aggressor. If this matter is resolved, all others will certainly also be resolved.

[Correspondent] You said that doors are not closed for negotiations. Could you say with whom you are negotiating and whether such negotiations concern implementation of Resolution No 598 or instead have other goals?

[Khamene'i] We are negotiating with the secretary general concerning Resolution No 598.

[Correspondent] In your speech you condemned the Security Council and stated that you gave the Council your views. Could you give us some explanation in this respect?

[Khamene'i] We have not rejected the Security Council. The Security Council is a group designed to ensure international security. No one rejects this, most of all we whose security has been the target of aggression. We object to the Security Council's not having carried out its duties since the war's start. In my speech yesterday, I stated that when 10 Iraqi divisions and several hundred aircraft attacked us, the Security Council, which is responsible—according to the UN Charter's first article—for opposing aggression, remained completely silent. After several days, when thousands of kilometers of our territory had been captured, the Security Council requested Iraq and us to refrain from any further use of force. This means that Iraq was being asked not to advance any further and we were being asked not to militarily expel Iraq. Therefore, we are objecting to the Security Council's not having carried out its duties. If the Council carries out its duties then we will give it our utmost support, because we need our national security.

[Correspondent] You have given an answer with respect to the Iran-Iraq war. I would like to change the subject and ask your view of terrorism. Considering your influence in Lebanon, can you help to release U.S. and other Western hostages in Lebanon?

[Khamene'i] We have decisively and repeatedly stated our view regarding terrorism. We oppose terrorism. We are one of the heaviest sufferers of terrorism. I should remind you again that the same terrorists who have caused such calamities against us are currently living under the protection of the French and U.S. Governments, enjoying a comfortable life. They have confessed to their past actions and continue to carry on with their mischief. As far as the issue of Lebanon is concerned, I would like to say that from the humanitarian point of view, we are prepared to do anything we are capable of

and have done so. However, you should realize that Lebanon is not an Iranian province. Its people have suffered a great deal. It is simply not possible for us to make Lebanese groups do anything we wish. This has happened in some instances because some of Lebanese groups' love for the Islamic Republic. Such a thing could be repeated in the future.

[Correspondent] What is your view concerning nuclear weapons? Your neighbor Pakistan is close to building a nuclear bomb. What is your opinion on an Islamic bomb? Does Iran wish to join the nuclear camp?

[Khamene'i] Many of the world's smaller and larger countries have unfortunately produced and tested nuclear bombs before Pakistan did. We are completely against nuclear weapons. The issue of nuclear weapons concerns the entire planet, and the presence of nuclear weapons threatens all of humanity. Unfortunately, large powers, as a result of competition, have intensified this great threat against humanity. This will certainly encourage other countries to reach the same objectives, at least as a deterrent force. Therefore, we certainly do not approve of nuclear weapons and believe that such weapons should be destroyed. It is not sufficient for powers to agree to limit such weapons. We should reach the point where the entire world should decide to pressure large countries to destroy such weapons. After all, one such weapon is sufficient to create a calamity in the world.

[Correspondent] Have you achieved any definite results concerning the formation of a body to decide on the aggressor and also about an undeclared cease-fire?

[Khamene'i] I think that world public opinion is gradually coming to support the matter of punishing the aggressor. We have not raised a new issue concerning punishment of the aggressor. This matter has a precedent. A few weeks ago you saw the uproar around the world concerning the demand being made for World War II's victors to release the poor old man Rudolph Hess, to spend the rest of his life out of prison. They did not agree. What they said was that Hess was one of the aggressors who started the war and must therefore be punished. They imprisoned him until he supposedly committed suicide. Therefore, the matter of punishing the aggressor is not a new one. However, the world had forgotten about it. We again reminded the world of this. We believe that views are gradually being formed concerning this issue's importance. I think that we are now much closer to the formation of an impartial court to punish the aggressor than in the past.

[Correspondent] Why did Iran attack a British ship several days ago? How do you explain this?

[Khamene'i] The claim that Iran attacked a British ship has no substance. We do not accept the responsibility for any attacks carried out against vessels in the Persian Gulf. As you know, the Persian Gulf is a commercial region. When such a place, where oil tankers sail, becomes an area for military shows of force, many incidents can occur. All those who are involved in some way with the war naturally become involved with events one way or another. Among those who are certainly involved in the war are the governments that are enabling Iraq's war machine to continue operating. They have involved themselves in the war and therefore it is very natural that they should accept its consequences. However, I repeat, we have never accepted responsibility for any such incidents. In this particular case, I also cannot accept any responsibility on our behalf.

[Correspondent] The main objection Iran has raised to Resolution No 598 is its lack of identifying the aggressor. Is there another condition that you would have equal difficulty accepting—the withdrawal and the giving up of territory that Iran has taken at a tremendous cost in young lives?

[Khamene'i] We have not rejected Resolution No 598. The question of the aggressor is certainly important to us. If the aggressor is not punished, many more times the number of youth that you mentioned will in the future also be endangered. The thing that can ensure security and make us all certain that such youth will no longer be sacrificed in this fashion is for the aggressor to be punished, so everyone realizes that aggression has a bitter end. I should add that only one government has clearly rejected and violated Resolution No 598: the U.S. Government. As you know, the resolution stipulates that no action should be taken that might increase tension in the region. Immediately after this resolution was approved, the United States brought its forces into the Persian Gulf. A few days ago the event involving our ship took place, which you are completely aware of.

[Correspondent] Following the reflagging of Kuwaiti vessels and the Mecca incident, there have been reports about tension in relations between Iran and the Arab countries neighboring the Persian Gulf. How can these relations become normalized? Another question is: Are Iranian Jews allowed to leave Iran or not?

[Khamene'i] Our relations with many Arab countries are very good and friendly. Some of the Arab countries are even among our best and closest friends on the international scene. Therefore, it is not a simple matter of our relations being the same with all Arab countries. However, as far as the Saudi Government is concerned, this is a special situation.

Prior to the Mecca incident, we had good and normal relations with the Saudi Governement. However, the Mecca incident was a bloody, bitter, and decisive incident. As you know, over 320 of our citizens, half of whom were women, were killed in the Mecca incident. They were martyred. This occurred at a time when they had gone to perform the hajj. During the performance of hajj rites even an insect is not allowed to be killed. The Saudi Police thus under such circumstances attacked our people and murdered over 400 of them, among whom there were more than 320 Iranians. Some 210 of the victims were women. This is not a small incident. It is a

very large, immense incident. Our people that were waiting for their relatives to return from their holy pilgrimage—these people who were happily waiting for the rites' conclusion and the return of their relatives in good health—were suddenly faced with their corpses. There is no doubt that this has had a decisive and definite effect on our relations with the Saudis.

The nature of the incident is such that the Saudis cannot explain it in any way. They did say a few things and came up with a number of excuses. However, the nature of the incident makes the matter clear. On one side there are unarmed people involved in a peaceful march from one point to another. On the other side there is an armed group. In the course of the events nearly 400 people are killed. This in itself is a good indication of events. Therefore, our relations with the Saudis are not good. Following this bloody event, it is a bitter relationship. However, we have very good relations with many other Arab countries. What was the second question?

[Correspondent] It concerned Iranian Jews leaving Iran.

[Khamene'i] There are many rumors, lies, contrary to facts in this respect, and I do not confirm any of these.

[Correspondent] The question concerns Iranian-French relations and how long this type of relations is going to continue.

[Khamene'i] We have no desire for any tension in relations with France. If the French end the trend that they started, we would agree to normalize our relations with them.

Tehran Doubts Success of Arab Summit

LD281413 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the visit to Libya by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, it was announced in that country's capital that if the next Arab summit does not place the Arab-Israel conflict at the top of its agenda, the two countries will refrain from taking part in it.

The coordinated stand by Libya and Syria, which are among the friends of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Arab League, places doubts on the fate of the extraordinary Arab summit in Jordan.

Following the Arab foreign ministers' session in Tunisia 2 weeks ago, it was announced that an extraordinary session will be held in the Jordanian capital with Arab heads of state participating. The final statement of the session noted that the upcoming session will discuss all-round developments in the war imposed by Iraq on Iran and the threats made against Arab governments in the Persian Gulf. It added that this issue is a factor contributing to the weakening of the will of the Arab world to confront the Zionist enemy.

This last claim was added, in fact, to satisfy the Syrians who were against limitations on the session's agenda. During the session, the Syrian foreign minister declared that his country will not take part in a session that has forgotten the Arabs' principal issue, that is, the fight against Israel, and that solely tries to appraise the imposed war issue.

Of course, it seems natural for the final statement of the Arab foreign ministers' session in Tunisia not to fulfill this request by the Syrian Government, and not to place the issue of confronting Israel in its agenda. From the Syrians' point of view, the final statement did not conform to their view, and instead of serious discussion about the confrontation against Israel, it has been raised in the form of a slogan.

On that basis, right from the start, the possibility of the failure of the next Arab summit has increased, and this became more serious following the joint statement issued by Libya and Syria yesterday.

During the 2 weeks since the Arab foreign ministers' session in Tunisia, there have been trips and efforts from various quarters, with those in favor of holding the session within the announced framework, and those opposed, trying convince others of their views. In this connection, it was announced that the shah of Jordan may travel to the UAE tomorrow, and then to Kuwait, to begin fresh attempts along these lines. However, considering the joint stand of Syria and Libya, it seems impossible that these efforts will result in the holding of the Arab summit with the participation of all members. It is clear that the unity and solidarity which the compromising and reactionary Arab flank had foreseen at the next summit in Jordan are now questionable, due to opposition by the two principal members of the Arab League, that is Syria and Libya.

During the past few years, the compromising Arabs and those who are Israel's allies have tried to turn the Arab-Israeli conflict into an Arab-Iranian war. This was the most basic formula considered by the side allied to the United States and Israel, to strengthen their position, and to legitimize the Zionist regime. In the meantime, these powers have striven to indirectly combat the expansion of the Islamic movement, by distorting the struggles of the Muslim peoples in the region. The region's revolutionary governments, headed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, have risen to fight against the leaders of such a doctrine, and have prevented such a deception from succeeding.

In any case, considering the numerous differences in the Arab world—partly among the members themselves and partly over determining the main problems and issues of the Arab world—it seems impossible for the extraordinary Arab summit to be held at the determined time, on 9 November in the Jordanian capital. Moreover, on the remote chance that such a session is held, all arab heads of state will participate. Logically, one can expect that this session will not maker any progress on the only item on the session's agenda, the war imposed by Iraq on Iran.

Iraqi 'Spies' Describe Operations

LD272240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] A group of spies belonging to the Zionist regime of Baghdad who have been identified and arrested, have described in a television interview their cooperation with the Iraqi security organization. (Muhammad Barzangi), a spy, confessed that the embassy of the regime ruling Hijaz [Saudi Arabia] in Tehran has cooperated with Iraqi spies and given them communication devices and espionage equipment. The spies described their cooperation with the Iraqi regime as twofold: one, the collection of military information related to the fronts and the military capabilities and possibilities of our country, as well as the dispatch of such information to Iraqi officials; and two, the transfer of explosives from Iraq into Iran and attempted bombings in various parts of our country.

Maritime Maneuvers Staged in Azarbayjan

NC260532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] On the 4th day of the sacred defense week, the Defenders of the Persian Gulf of Azarbayjan Bakhtari conducted maritime maneuvers in the waters of Lake Orumiyeh yesterday. These grand maneuvers were staged in the presence of Council of Guardians member Ayatollah Jannati, Azarbayjan Bakhtari officials, and a large number of (?Orumiyeh) residents. The mobilization members patrolled the waters in speedboats and performed maritime maneuvers. As part of the maneuvers, a ship designated as a hypothetical U.S. ship was attacked and destroyed by heavy fire by those participating in the maneuvers.

Forces Conduct Maneuvers in Caspian Sea

LD290919 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] To show the combat potential and readiness of the fighters of Islam to confront the United States' recent mischief in the Persian Gulf, yesterday afternoon on the last day of holy defense week, the day of war and mobilization, the successful "Self-Sacrifice" maneuvers were staged on land and at sea in the Caspian Sea and at Anzali port. IRNA reports operational units of the Gilan Guards Corps and the Sayyid ol-Shohada Maritime Education Institute in Anzali port, in cooperation with the Iranian Navy, used assorted light and semiheavy weapons. The also staged the amphibious "Self-Sacrifice" maneuvers in the Caspian Sea and at Anzali port.

During the exercises, intended to increase the combat strength of and demonstrate Islamic combatant readiness to confront the great satan's plot in the Persian Gulf, the forces successfully met predetermined goals, such as inspecting two ships, capturing the Al-Bakr jetty, attacking the Ba'thist forces, pursuing them to the Al-Umayyah jetty, and destroying hypothetical enemy aircraft with air defense units. Once again, they demonstrated their readiness to confront the mischief of the enemies of the revolution, particularly the great Satan, the United States, in the Persian Gulf region.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

2 Iraqi Planes Downed Over Gulf

LD271045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Two invading Iraqi aircraft were shot down in the Gachsaran area this morning by Iranian air defense units. They crashed in Persian Gulf waters.

According to reports from the Iranian Ground Forces and Guards Corps, one of the planes, which crashed on the northern shores of the Persian Gulf, is an F-1 Mirage. There is no information on the fate of its pilot.

According to the same report, the second plane, which was shot down at 0910 by air defense units stationed in the area, crashed in the Persian Gulf waters.

Guards Shell Al-Sulaymaniyah Sites

LD271110 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—Ground Forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) opened artillery fire on Dukan Dam and power installations, Al-Sulaymaniyah Province, Saturday inflicting heavy damage on them.

The headquarters of the IRGC forces said in a statement Sunday that a large part of Dukan Dam installations, 14 kms deep inside Iraq, was set ablaze and destroyed during the shelling.

The statement said that the shelling was in response to recent mischievous acts of the war-mongering Iraqi regime.

Communique No 2,972

LD271628 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—Two Iraqi jet fighters including a Mirage were shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire over the Persian Gulf at 05:32 GMT Sunday. One of the downed enemy fighters crashed in the Persian Gulf waters, while the other crashed on the coast. Search for the planes' pilots is underway.

Announcing the above, the 2972nd Joint Staff Communique reported here Sunday that Iran's long-range artillery fire heavily shelled several eco-industrial centers in the Iraqi towns of Badrah and Zurbatiyah yesterday, inflicting substantial losses on them.

An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two enemy munitions dumps, several vehicles, a mortar launcher and an anti-aircraft gun were

set ablaze in parts of the battlefields in artillery duels with Iranian combatants Saturday.

Iranian artillery fire repelled an Iraqi patrol convoy in a western theater Sunday, inflicting several casualties on the enemy patrols.

In the southern fronts, Iranian Gendarmerie forces responded to Iraqi artillery fire yesterday, killing or wounding at least 10 enemy soldiers and destroying 15 gun emplacements of theirs.

The artillery fire of Iranian forces inflicted heavy losses on an Iraqi tank company in Sumar and on several enemy vehecle columns in Maymak and areas overlooking Mehran Saturday, killing or sounding a number of enemy soldiers, concluded the communique.

Communique No 2,973

LD281805 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA—As a reprisal against Iraqi mischiefs that resulted in the martyrdom and wounding of a number of civilians yesterday, Iran's long-range artillery fire heavily shelled eco-military centers in the eastern Iraqi towns of Badrah and Zurbatiyah the same day, inflicting heavy losses and damage on the enemy.

Meanwhile, Iranian naval personnel discovered and defused a sea mine in international waters yesterday.

Announcing the above, the 2973rd Joint Staff Communique reported here today that several Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two enemy vehicles as well as a number of gun emplacements and observation posts were destroyed in parts of the battlefields in artillery duels with Iranian forces yesterday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in the southern fronts yesterday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying at least 10 gun emplacements of theirs.

An Iraqi patrol convoy, attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in a western theater yesterday, was forced to flee by Iranian artillery fire.

In Eynkhosh and Nahr 'Anbar, western sector, Iranian forces shelled a group of Iraqi tanks yesterday, silencing their fire and damaging at least five enemy tanks.

The artillery fire of Iranian combatants checked movement of Iraqi vehicle columns as well as enemy engineering operations in Maymak, Mehran, Helaleh, Nahr 'Anbar, Hoseyniyeh and Sumar, western and southern sectors, yesterday.

In the Strait of Hormuz Iran's Navy gunboats intercepted and searched an oil tanker yesterday but allowed it to continue voyage after being satisfied there was no Iraqi-destined cargo aboard, concluded the communique.

'Mecca Martyrs' Attack Gas Complex

LD291009 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 29, IRNA—Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries calling themselves 'Mecca martyrs' on September 15 set ablaze Iraq's Al-Tahi gas complex on Musil-Baghdad high way inflicting damage at hundreds of millions of dinars on it.

The operation code-named 'Muharram-2' started out by blasting part of the complex at 2230 hours local time leading to a chain of subsequent explosions at the complex, said the Persian daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* quoting the Tehran-based Arabic weekly the *Al-Amal al-Eslami* organ of Iraq's 'Amal Eslami' organization which has claimed responsibility for the attack.

In another incident two members of the group attacked a meeting of Ba'th Party officials in Ba'qubah city of Diyala Province on the same day killing many senior party members. A personal representative of Saddam Husayn has reportedly been missing and unheard of since the incident.

The epithet 'Mecca martyrs' recalls the July 31 massacre of about 400 Iranian Muslims by the Saudi police in Mecca.

Pakistan

Zia on Nuclear Issue, Relations With U.S.

BK280536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan's foreign policy is based on principles that are in the best interests of the country. Talking to newsmen on his arrival in Quetta for a day's visit, he said the aforementioned policy, which has been formulated by the government under the leadership of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, is aimed at safeguarding and promoting national interests. He said Pakistan adopted a policy on Afghanistan 8 years ago when the Afghan problem arose. The elected government has reviewed and found this policy to be in the country's interests and, therefore, has followed it consistently.

The president emphasized that the international policy on nuclear nonproliferation should be applied to all countries and that Pakistan alone should not be made the target of attack for using nuclear technology for solely peaceful purposes.

The president expressed the hope that the Gulf conflict will be resolved peacefully with the efforts of the United Nations and the cooperation of the superpowers.

About Pakistan's relations with the United States, the president made it clear that their relationship is not tied to Pakistan's aid requirements, as these are two different things. In the afternoon, the president inaugurated the Baluchistan Week celebrations of the Frontier Corps. [passage omitted]

Kabul Airspace Violation Charge Rejected

BK281004 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Pakistan has rejected the Kabul regime's 23 September protest alleging that two Pakistani reconnaissance aircraft violated Afghanistan airspace near (Shakuza) in Paktia Province on 2 and 3 September. In the same protest, it was also alleged that artillery shells were fired from Pakistani territory toward (Gurgari), Jaji-Meydan, and (Uswali) in Paktia Province on 14 and 15 September.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office and was told that these allegations were investigated and found to be baseless.

Junejo Says Progress Made on Afghan Issue

BK241425 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said Pakistan, as a member of ICO, has been making constant efforts to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. However, these efforts have not been successful so far. He was speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the permanent representative of Pakistan at the United Nations, Mr S. Shah Nawaz, in New York last night. The prime minister praised the role of the United Nations toward bringing the Iran-Iraq war to an end and described the effort of the secretary general as a courageous one. He hoped, through the good offices of Mr de Cuellar, the hostilities will come to an end and peace will prevail. Pakistan, he said, was always prepared to work for whatever assistance it could provide in this regard.

Referring to the Afghanistan problem, the prime minister expressed the hope that this issue would be amicably solved through the efforts of the UN secretary general. He said a good deal of progress has been achieved toward arriving at a settlement of the problem which has been occupying the minds of the Pakistani people and the government. Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said during his meeting with the UN secretary general, he had discussed the issue with him and was hopeful that there will be a settlement soon enabling the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland.

Speaking on the occasion, the former American President, Mr Richard Nixon, lauded the efforts of the prime minister for the revival of democratic institutions in Pakistan. He said Pakistan and the United States had a common interest in ensuring lasting peace in the region.

Yaqub, Shevardnadze Review Afghan Issue at UN

BK251235 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, have had talks in the Soviet mission at the United Nations. After the talks the Pakistan foreign minister told APP [*Associated Press of Pakistan*] that he and the Soviet foreign minister reviewed the Afghanistan question and noted that although progress has been made it was not as satisfactory as they would like it to be. They agreed to move ahead to close the gap in their perceptions of nearly 8-year-old crisis resulting from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the dialogue with the Soviet Union would be resumed as soon as possible with the visit to Islamabad by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Yuliy Vorontsov, and the details are being worked out through diplomatic channels.

Junejo Returns From Un Session 28 Sep

BK280929 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said his visit to New York was the most successful and he represented Pakistan in the world forum as an elected prime minister after 15 years. Addressing a huge crowd gathered at Islamabad airport to welcome him this morning, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said he put forward Pakistan's point of view at the world forum and conveyed Pakistan's principled stand on various issues during his talks with President Reagan, the UN secretary general, and other world leaders. He also told them that Pakistan will never compromise on principles.

Addressing the crowd from an open jeep, the prime minister said he told the Pakistanis abroad that democratic process set in during the last 1 and 1/2 years will continue to move further. His government is determined to make the country an Islamic state, which was the slogan of the Pakistan Muslim League for the creation of Pakistan. The prime minister thanked the people for their sentiments with which they received him back in the country.

On his way back home, the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, sent messages of greetings and good wishes to five world leaders while overflying their countries and expressed the hope that relations between Pakistan and their countries will grow further. The messages were sent to President Pierre Aubert of Switzerland, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Federal Republic of Germany, Chairman Messner of Poland, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia, and Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

SRI LANKA

Dixit Leaves for Talks With LTTE Leader

BK281101 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1053 GMT 28 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 28 (*Lanka Puwath*)—LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's reply following the discussions he had last Saturday with Indian High Commissioner

Jyotindra Nath Dixit and First Secretary Hardip Puri were conveyed to Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene by the Indian high commissioner, a spokeswoman for the Indian High Commission told *Lanka Puwath* today. She said High Commissioner Dixit had left again today for Jaffna with First Secretary Puri for further talks with Prabhakaran, with certain clarifications on the interim administration. Mr Dixit is expected to return to Colombo this evening from Jaffna.

Accord on Council Reached

BK281304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] An interim administrative council for Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka will be announced within 48 hours. The LTTE will withdraw the fast undertaken by its cadre at different places immediately. These decisions were taken today at the third round of talks between India and LTTE at Palaly peacekeeping force headquarters in Jaffna.

Briefing newsmen after a marathon 5-hour discussion, the Indian high commissioner, Mr J.N. Dixit, said that the talks were useful and agreement on certain specific matters raised by the LTTE about the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement were reached. Mr Dixit also said that discussions were held on the composition and powers of the interim administrative council to be established till the elections for provincial councils are held.

The LTTE chief, Mr Prabhakaran, told All India Radio correspondent, Perumal, that his organization has decided to withdraw the fast on the basis of assurances given.

Strike Called in Batticaloa To Protest Death

BK280911 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0853 GMT 28 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 28 (*Lanka Puwath*)—A hartal [strike] has been called today in Batticaloa in connection with the death of the LTTE's Thileepan, Senior Superintendent of Police Ronnie Gurusinghe told *Lanka Puwath*. He said that about 25 vehicle loads of persons had moved to the Batticaloa stadium. All shops and hotels were closed at the request of the LTTE.

Meanwhile, saboteurs had set fire to the railway track damaging about 15 yards of sleepers thus preventing the Batticaloa train from leaving to Colombo. A police report from Jaffna states that a mob had set fire to the Jaffna and Chavakachcheri police stations. But the situation was described as being quiet. A senior police official said trains were now running from Colomb Anuradhapura.

Opposition to Indian Presence Growing

BK280923 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 28 Sep 87

[By Amal Jayasinghe]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 28 (AFP)—Indian peacekeeping troops deployed in Sri Lanka are facing rising hostility from Tamils, residents and militants said Monday. India's high commissioner here was holding further talks with Tamil militants Monday to try to persuade them to abandon protests against a July peace accord, an Indian diplomat said.

Two people were wounded when an angry crowd surrounded an Indian patrol who arrested a Tamil militant Sunday, forcing the Indian soldiers to open fire, residents in the Tamil-dominated Batticaloa District in the east said.

Earlier in the day, at least 100 women marched through the streets of Batticaloa, 300 kilometers east of Colombo, shouting anti-Indian slogans and accusing Indian troops of inaction while rival Tamil rebel groups killed each other, a Roman Catholic priest in Batticaloa said. "We don't know who is responsible for whipping up anti-Indian feelings among the Tamils, but it is certainly designed to provoke the troops," the priest said in a telephone interview.

Residents in Batticaloa said shops and schools were closed Monday as the dominant Tamil militant group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), did not allow public transport in the district, where two of their fighters are on a hunger strike to press their demands. An LTTE spokesman said the group's fighters were picketing government offices as part of their campaign to protest a July 29 peace accord between India and Sri Lanka aimed at ending four years of communal strife.

The Indian high commissioner here, Jyotindra Nath Dixit, flew to the northern Jaffna District Monday to try to persuade the LTTE leadership to give up their protests, an Indian diplomat said. She said LTTE leader Velupillai Prabakaran had "clarified" his demands and Mr Dixit was expected to convey the thinking of New Delhi and Colombo to the LTTE at Monday's meeting.

Among other things, the LTTE is pushing for the removal of some 60,000 Sinhalese colonists who have settled in the Trincomalee District in the northeast since 1948, and the dismantling of police stations in Tamil-dominated areas.

The LTTE has also put out a fresh demand seeking a larger share of power in a proposed interim administration for the troubled Northern and Eastern Provinces in line with the peace pact, the Indian diplomat said.

Indian troops are in Sri Lanka to monitor the peace accord, under which Tamil militants who had been fighting for a separate state in the north and east of the

country were to surrender their arms, although few weapons have been handed over. New Delhi has ordered the 7,000-strong peacekeeping force to seize rebel arms and shoot resisting militants.

The LTTE have blamed an Indian intelligence agency for instigating recent violence between rival Tamil militant groups, while New Delhi has charged that the LTTE has cold-bloodedly massacred more than 100 Tamil civilians and rival militants.

Last week Indian soldiers shot and killed a rebel in a group of violent Tamil protestors outside a camp housing Indian troops in northwestern Mannar District, in the New Delhi troops' first confrontation with Sri Lankan rebels.

One LTTE guerrilla died at the weekend after a hunger strike, and death is expected to arouse public sympathy for the LTTE, who are using it to get maximum mileage for their political camaign, analysts say here.

Army Repulses Liberation Front Attack in South
BK280745 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0725 GMT 28 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 28 (*Lanka Puwath*)—An attack by 75 armed subversives of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) was repulsed by the army in the early hours of this morning, at Kosgoda, Galle, in Sri Lanka's Southern Province. Police told *Lanka Puwath* that the gang had fled leaving behind several weapons including hand grenades and revolvers. One soldier was killed in the fire fight, while one wounded insurgent was captured and was now under interrogation.

Police said they had picked up vital clues and it was likely the gang would be rounded up within the next few hours. Police said the JVP gang had staged the raid at 3.15 am this morning at Thalgaswala, Kosgoda in the Galle police division. The Army had counter attacked effectively and the subversives had fled.

However, six sub-machine guns had been taken by the raiders, while they had left behind three revolvers, one locally made Galkatas' revolver and two hand grenades. Several squads of policemen are combing the area in search of the insurgents.

Police investigations are led by the Deputy Inspector General of Police W.A. Samarawickreme, assisted by Senior Superintendent of Police W.A. Weeraratne and Superintendent of Police Jagath Jayawardene.

Foreign Minister Speaks to UN General Assembly
BK241059 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1025 GMT 24 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 24 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Today terrorism is virtually at an end, with only some sporadic infighting between rival terrorist groups. I am today able to state that a new situation has been brought into existence by the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord. The wisdom and statesmanship that led to this accord has been widely acclaimed both in and outside this Assembly, stated Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly at New York, yesterday.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister said negotiations are almost complete on the question of the devolution of political and administrative functions to the provincial councils.

There will be an interim administration for the Northern and Eastern Provinces pending transfer of responsibilities to an elected provincial council. A referendum will take place a year thereafter to ascertain the wishes of the people of the Eastern Province on the question of the merger with the Northern Province. We are hopeful that violent divisive and separatist tendencies in the Northern and Eastern Provinces will give way to the democratic process which has nourished Sri Lanka's political life for over half a century. 1987 was designated by the UN General Assembly as International Year of Shelter for the Homeless on a proposal made by the honourable prime minister of Sri Lanka in 1982.

As a consequence, we have witnessed impressive programmes of national and international activities to focus attention on the problems of adequate housing and to formulate enduring solutions to satisfying a basic need. On October 12, this Assembly will devote two plenary sessions for the observance of International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

We welcome the proposed summit meeting between the two leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. The agreement in principle to dismantle the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) signals the removal of an entire class of weapons of a particular range from the arsenals of the major military powers. The threat of global extinction has not, by any means, been removed, nor even substantially reduced. Yet, the agreement being reached on the INF and its positive impact on the international scene makes it, perhaps, the most significant step of the century in disarmament initiatives.

Despite the easing of tensions in many sensitive areas, much more remains to be achieved before we could enjoy the fruits of lasting peace and security. The horrific destructive power of nuclear weapons must itself be destroyed and a genuine process of disarmament under adequate verification be set in motion. The nexus between disarmament and development was explored barely a fortnight ago by an international conference held under the aegis of the United Nations.

The conference reached clear conclusion that disarmament and development are the two pillars on which enduring international peace and security can be built and that an arms race and a more sustainable world order are not compatible.

There is no denying the complexity of issues involved. But the high level political participation at the international conference was indicative of our collective willingness to address these complexities and to find solutions through multilateral cooperation.

Sri Lanka together with other nations hopes to continue with its efforts to reach consensus on a resolution that would help to prevent an arms race and to promote peaceful cooperation in outer-space in the interest of all humanity.

Another initiative in disarmament and international security in which Sri Lanka has been engaged is the implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. We have offered to host one of the ad hoc committee meetings in Colombo next year.

This meeting is of course to be distinguished from the Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean which is now scheduled to take place by 1990.

Sri Lanka supports the desire of the Korean people to re-unify their homeland peacefully, through direct dialogue, without foreign interference and in conformity with the principles of the North-South statement of July 4, 1972.

Foreign troops have occupied a portion of the Republic of Cyprus, bringing about a de facto division of the island and [words indistinct] issues concerning the relationship between the two communities in the Republic.

Sri Lanka fully supports the call of the heads of state of the Nonaligned Movement for the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Recent developments in some areas have augured well if not decisively bringing about solutions, at least offering in their wake, promises for the future. Patient efforts over a sustained period have had a beneficial cumulative effect ushering new hopes, nurturing fresh optimism and yielding new avenues to overcome the failures of the past. Mr President, these efforts must continue within the framework of the United Nations if decisions are to command the confidence of international community and to stand the test of time

Investigation Into Bombing 'Almost Completed'

BK271055 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1027 GMT 27 Sep 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 27 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) investigations into the August 18 assassination attempt on President Jayewardene is almost completed and only a few loose ends have to be tied up. A senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* that a Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna conspiracy resulted in the assassination attempt on President Jayewardene, the murder of Matara District Minister Keerthi Abeywickreme and the serious injuries caused to several ministers and other members of the government parliamentary group.

Seven persons employed in parliament and four others were now under detention. These persons were allegedly involved in the assassination attempt. But the prime suspect, Ajith Kumara, a parliament sweeper and a lecturer of the proscribed Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) is yet missing. A nationwide manhunt is on for him, while all Interpol branches throughout the world have been sent his photograph, bio data and other details.